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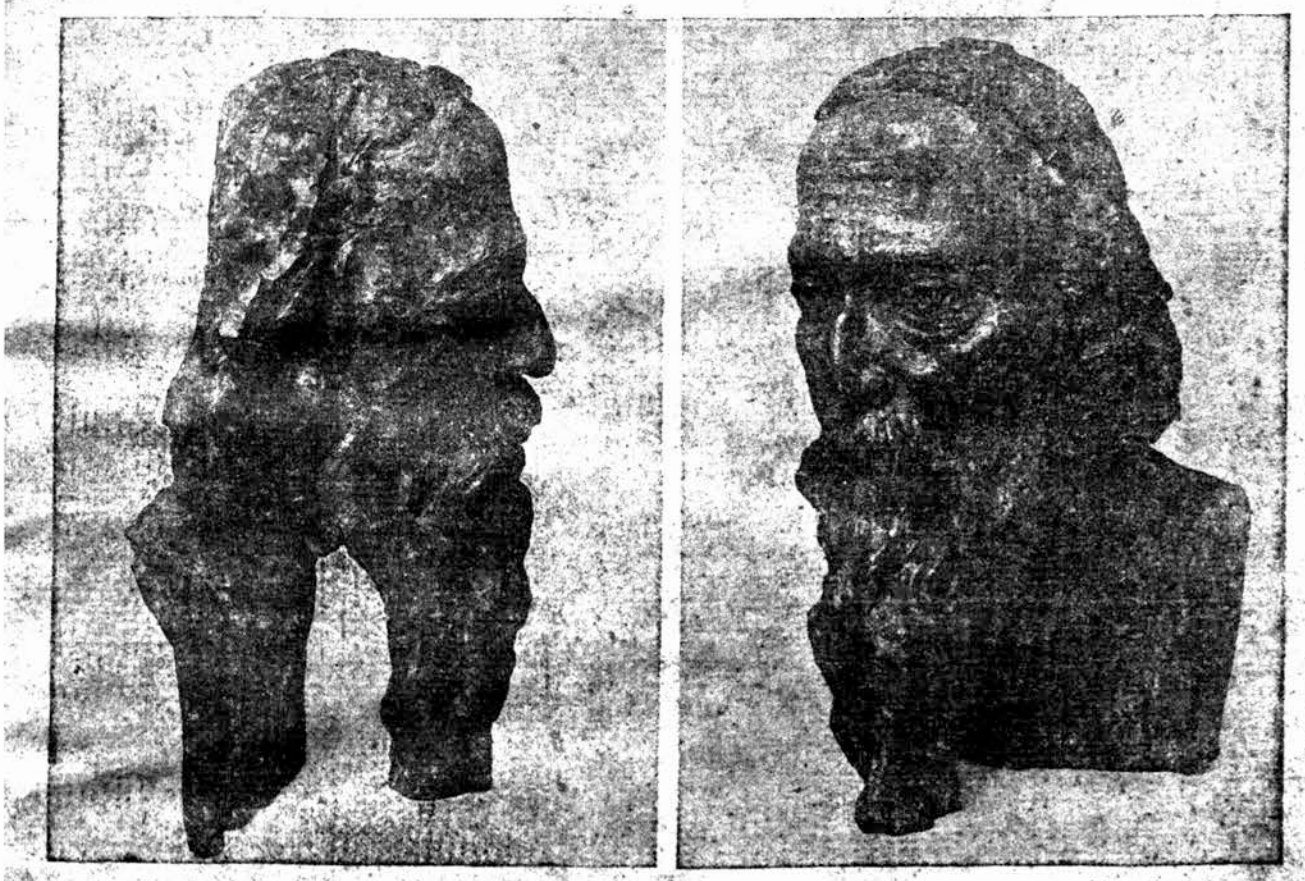
SCULPTOR CAPTURES A POET



Two Bronze Heads Of Tagore By Epstein

Jacob Epstein wrote this letter to Mr. Frape, F.R.S.A., Director, City of Salford Art Gallery and Museums, Peel Park, Salford, 5, Lancashire, U.K., who acquired the above masterpieces.

18 Hyde Pk. Gate-S.W. 7
April 8th, 1950

Dear Mr. Frape,

I am very pleased that you have my portrait of Rabindranath Tagore, a great Indian philosopher and poet. Tagore was brought to my studio in 1926 by an Indian painter, a friend, who thought I would like to portray him. The poet was a very impressive figure in his long robes and sat in an intense and meditative silence. No words passed his lips and his patience helped me in my own study and his air of the prophet remained throughout the sittings.

Very sincerely yours,
JACOB EPSTEIN

ROLE OF TANK IN ATOMIC WAR

(SEE PAGE—6)

He Had Vision Of Rama

★

BY "N"

IN the town of Madhurantakam in the Chinglepet district of the Madras state, is a small temple of Shri Rama. Near the temple is the huge Madhurantakam tank and the deity of the shrine is supposed to guard the reservoir from any mishap. Being for long associated with the tank, the god has acquired the name 'Eri-katta-perumal,' or 'He who protects the tank'.

In a stone beam of the Devi's shrine of this temple, engraved in Tamil characters, are the following words:

"INDA DARUMAN KUMPINI JAGIR KALEKTAR LIONEL PRICE DURAI AVERGALADU".

"This charity is of Lionel Price, Collector to the Company".

A strange tale hangs by this singular inscription; a tale, wherein a Christian Englishman sees a vision of God Rama and builds a temple.

It seems that the whole thing happened about 90 years ago. It was during the time of the Company that a certain Mr. Lionel Price was the Collector for the Chinglepet district. The town of Madhurantakam, as well as its huge reservoir were in his administrative area.

The Madhurantakam tank was a problem to the Collector. It fed the fields of a number of villages around it with its precious contents, but every effort made by the P.W.D. of that time to make it stand the rains met with failure. Regularly, every dry season, the Collector would camp at the spot and personally supervise the repair of the breached bank which usually would be the portion around the waste-weir. Each year, more care would be taken and stronger weirs built. But all would be of no avail. The next rain would wash off the repairs at the base and the tank would be as dry as ever.

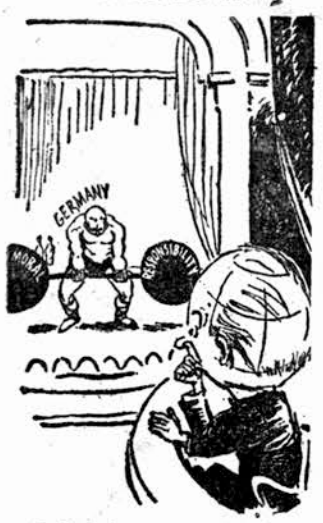
●

That year the season of PWD repairs had opened and the Collector with his staff was camping at Madhurantakam, to supervise the repairs to the tank. In one of his inspection strolls, the Collector happened to see the temple of Rama a little distance away from the tank. Out of curiosity, he wanted to visit it, and respecting the religious susceptibilities of the Brahmins who were in charge, asked their permission to come in. The permission was granted and Mr. Price entered the outer precincts of the temple.

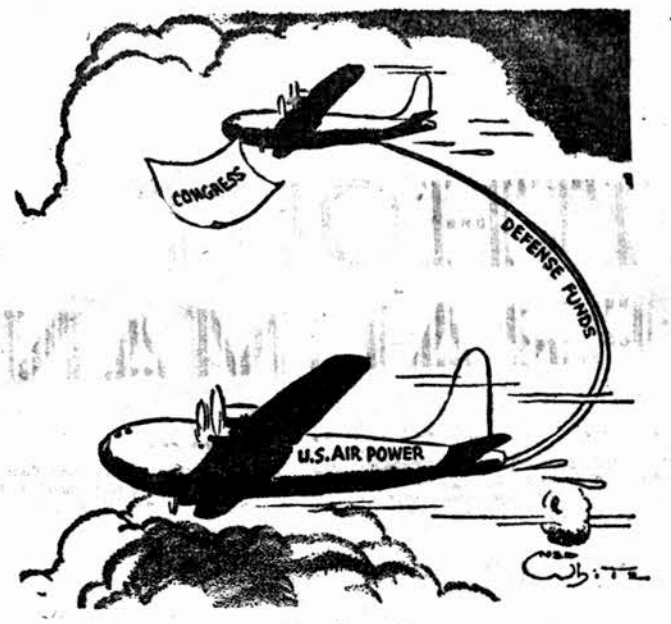
In one corner of the temple were a number of stone blocks and slabs, lying about in heaps. The Collector, after enquiring into the general affairs of the shrine, asked the Brahmins why the stones were lying about in that manner. The Brahmins explained to him that they

(Continued on page 31)

'CAN HE DO IT?'



Swelgert in 'The San Francisco Chronicle.'



"Give it the gas."

White in 'The Akron Beacon-Journal.'

WEEK-END FUN

'That quack who cured me wants a testimonials. What can I say?"

"Just say: 'He is an unqualified success.'"

★

'I've been married since I last saw you.'

"So I heard. In fact, I knew your wife before you married her.'

"You're lucky—I didn't."

★

"Mavis danced last night with a young Frenchman who cannot speak English."

"How quaint!"

"Very. This morning she bought a French dictionary and to-night she is going to slap his face."

★

"I'm all out of sorts. The doctor said the only way to cure my rheumatism was to keep away from all dampness."

"What's so tough about that?"

"You don't know how silly it makes me feel to sit in an empty bath and go over myself with a vacuum cleaner."

O

Laden with luggage, the husband stared miserably down the platform at the departing train.

"If you hadn't taken so long getting ready," he grumbled to his wife, "we would have caught it."

"Yes," the wife rejoined, "and if you hadn't hurried me so, we wouldn't have so long to wait for the next one!"

★

The hotel manager was giving advice to his new receptionist.

"Always ask for money in advance when people have luggage that is over emotional," he said.

"Over emotional?"

"Yes; too easily moved."

★

"You can," murmured the girl, "take me to the dance to-night if you like—unless," coyly, "you meet somebody more attractive in the meantime."

"I say!" exclaimed the man. "That's jolly sporting of you. We'll leave it like that, then, shall we?"

★

The orderly officer entered the dining-hall and asked the men if there were any complaints. One recruit sprang up and complained that he had found a cigarette-end on the edge of his plate.

"Good Heavens, man!" exclaimed the officer. "What did you expect—a packet of twenty?"

★

Drawing up a man's will, a lawyer paused and asked his client, "You know, you've named six of your biggest creditors as pall-bearers. Don't you think it would be more fitting to have some closer friends for this service?"

"No, just leave it that way," instructed the client. "Those men have carried me this far and they might as well do it the rest of the way."

★

PICNIC—When C. U. McDonald of the State of Washington arrived at his favourite fishing ground he found he had left part of his gear at home. Spying a bright new can opener in his picnic kit, he fastened it to the line and caught sixteen silver trout.

FINDERS KEEPERS—Two fishermen near Sydney, Australia, caught an octopus holding tightly onto a bottle of gin. They say they threw back the octopus.

★

THEY'RE BITING—When C. M. Brooks of Prairie du Chien, Wis., reached his hand down into the water to clear away some water weeds, a black bass seized his finger and he had to lift it halfway out before he could shake it loose.

★

RETURN ADDRESS—Instead of a fish a fisherman in the Island of Jersey pulled in a pair of trousers. In the pockets were £20 in notes, a gold watch, some change and a calling card with the name and address of the man who had lost them.

★

POOR FISH—The pike that Theodore Olecho of Chicago landed, fishing from the shore of the Red River in Wisconsin, was a big one and it didn't get away, but it pulled Mr. Olecho off his feet and the fall broke his leg.

★

CAT FISHING—A cat living by a lake near Springfield, Ill., not only is an expert swimmer but when he spots a fish he dives for it and seldom misses.

★

PLUG FISHING—In casting for bass near shore, Ed Michaelson of South Dakota felt a tug on his line from behind and, looking back, saw that he had caught a horse. The steed galloped away taking Mr. M.'s rod and lure with him

★

BIG OPENING—While emptying his net, Giovanno Casonato of Venice, Italy, opened his mouth and a small fish jumped down his throat and stuck there. It required an operation to remove it.

★

LOST AND FOUND—Mr. and Mrs. Parker of Washington had good luck fishing the day Mr. Parker's billfold containing dol. 90 fell overboard. Before they missed it, Mrs. Parker felt a drag on her line, and reeling it in, found the purse on her hook.

★

VOLUNTEER—Tired of fishing, Seaman Averin Cochran of Greenville, Miss., pulled in his lines and put them away. Ten minutes later a seventeen-pound cat-fish jumped into his boat.

★

EASY DOES IT—A fish hawk flying over the farm of Robert Golding in Perry, Me., dropped a fish it was carrying in its talons and an eagle swooped down to pick it up. But Mr. Golding got there first, scared the eagle off and carried a nice two-pound salmon into the house for supper.

Fate Of Birds Of Paradise

★

By Dr. A.J. MARSHALL

IT is a far cry from the West End of London to the rain-forests of New Guinea, but I was rather shocked to see a woman in Bond Street with the best part of a bird of paradise on her head. I am a scientist by profession, and not very fashion-conscious, but I started to look at other hats, and, it is certainly true, feathers have become incredibly popular in London.

However, I do not want to talk about fashion: it is the plume trade that has always interested me. A newspaper clipping sent to me from Australia suggests that other people are interested in the plume trade, too —for it seems that the Australian Ornithologists' Union have been conferring solemnly on the matter, as they fear, and rightly so, probably, that there may be an altogether regrettable revival of the appalling slaughter of birds of paradise that went on before and after the first world war.

Birds of paradise have always paid a heavy penalty for being beautiful. They have a fabulous history, dating from the time the first bold, Spanish conquistadores burst into the jungles of New Guinea and the Spice Islands: a fabulous history, quite in keeping with their own 'out-of-this-world' type of beauty.

In the eighteenth century, many people believed that birds of paradise came from Paradise—that they really were heavenly birds. The way of it was this: long before the white man came to the Spice Islands (the Moluccas) and New Guinea, the native people used to shoot birds of paradise, skin them roughly, and use their glorious sunset-gold and red and royal-blue plumes as head-dresses during times of feast, dance, and other ceremonial. They still do it today, as any district officer or miner who has been in the wilder areas of New Guinea will tell you. The natives could not —or probably did not bother to—preserve the bird's legs.

●

Then came the early Spanish and Dutch explores across the Pacific, and soon the sailors were exchanging rusty nails and pieces of clothing for beautiful feathers to take back to their wives and girls. The birds had no legs, helped by their unearthy beauty, there sprang up the sailormen's legend that the birds had no terrestrial home—that they were birds of paradise

An early Spanish manuscript describing them said: "They live in the air, turning always towards the sun, never alighting on the earth till they die, for they have no legs". And when the first skinned specimens reached Europe, the great Swedish naturalist, Linneaus, actually named them PARADISEA, A-PODA—A-PODA meaning 'without legs'. And that is still the name of one lovely plumed bird today

After these early Spaniards and Dutch, the British came; and not a sailing ship returned from the East

(Continued on Page 28)

'RUSSIAN ROULETTE'

Russell in The Los Angeles Times.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

WILD ANIMALS AS FILM STARS

BY VANCE HOYT

Although Wild Animals can't act, they can be coaxed into a reasonable facsimile. The art of making animals behave like humans in the movies by "planting" scenes are described here by Vance Hoyt, author and naturalist.

FOLLOWED by a pack of howling dogs, the doe plunged into the stream of water. She began to swim. We held our breath, praying she would cross to the opposite bank. She didn't. Circling downstream, she swam back to the bank she had left and went bounding off through the woods.

We repeated the scene three times, and each time the same thing happ d. Then the exasperated director ye.led, "Okay! We'll plant the scene."

When the doe plunged into the water next time, she swam directly to the opposite bank, between two lanes of chicken wire hidden beneath the water. She had to cross the stream.

During a scene in which a bear was supposed to chase a famous comedian, the bear didn't stop when the two ran off the set. Nor did the actor, whose clothing was smeared with bacon grease. The bear chased the man off the lot, and nearly a mile across San Fernando valley before the trainer overtook them in a car. When the trainer attempted to divert Bruin's attention, the bear turned on him, and he was injured so badly he was in hospital for a week

A well-known star, who didn't like dogs, was required to play a scene in which a pooch jumped off in his chair and licked his face affectionately. After many takes, the actor stalked off the set in high dudgeon. Later, when the director complained about his disposition, the actor roared, "And how would you feel if you had spent the whole morning with your ears stuffed full of hamburger?"

That, briefly, is about all the "magic" there is to making wild animals act in the movies. Before the cameras grind, the scene is "planted" so that the only thing the four-legged star can do is what the script calls for. In short, animals have to be made to act, the same as the glamour boys and girls.

There are a few exceptions, of course, such as well-trained dogs and horses which can take silent directions off-scene. But these are domestic animals. The wild fang-and-claw actors generally work on planted scenes in their own unaffected way. That is why they are our best movie actors.

Not Always Dependable

In many respects, wild animal actors are like their fellow human thespians. From being pampered, they are likely to become soft and develop prima donna complexes when they get in the money. The hoofs of deer become tender in captivity and strips of felt must be placed on rocky sets so they will walk naturally. Fawns are subject to colic when handled too much; and a few days of diarhoea will ruin any fawn's photogenic value. Bears and raccoons get klieg eyes from the glaring lights; and rattlesnakes become dreary droops when their fangs are removed.

On one occasion it took a shooting unit several hours to get a deskunked woods pussy to do so simple a thing as raise its tail in the traditional attitude. At another time, we worked two hot days chasing deer in a large location compound for scenes of a buck with his harem of does

Anyone who has ever possessed a dog or cat knows that animals are not always dependable; they have their ugly moments the same as humans. I once saw a trainer impaled on the antlers of a buck which had always appeared as docile as a lamb. Another was mauled by a lion he had raised from cub. Wolves coyotes and foxes are as snappy as mink. Bears and raccoons are always unreliable actors to handle. Although they make friends readily, they are treacherous and stubborn.

But patience, kindness and reward will generally keep most wild animals under control and get them to do what is required in the script. I have seen big ornery bears rub their rumps against a tree and yawn in a silly manner for a cube of sugar; and deer will almost stand on their heads for a nibble of tobacco. Their movements can be directed before the camera with a package of cigarettes.

Strange as it may seem, it is the scenarist, the director and technical director, or a trainer, who do the acting for animals on the screen. The scenarist writes into the script dramatic actions that wild animals will naturally perform under certain circumstances.

Then the director and his technical assistants plant the scene so the animal characters are likely to do what is required of them, in order to enact a dramatic sequence in animal action. All three, therefore, should possess a sound knowledge of animal psychology. But such a combination has never yet appeared in the industry.

This is one reason why animal pictures are considered a nightmare by most producers, even though they are not expensive to make and are surefire box-office bets. Every good animal picture has proven to be a gold mine. But when we say an animal picture, we mean one in which wild animals predominate; not a human story with a dog or a horse in it.

Stand-Ins Are Used For Films

Naturally, all nature stories are dependent on seasons. Scenes with young animals in them can be shot only during spring and early summer months. The fur of adult animals is at its best for photographic purposes during the fall and winter months. Buck deer have complete antlers only from September until February. Some time in January the bucks will shed them and start to grow new ones in velvet. Even an ingenious prop man cannot create young animals out of season. But he can make artificial antlers.

Such a necessity arose during the filming of Sequoia by M-G-M. Some retakes of the hunting season sequence had to be made. It was late summer and our hero's new rack of points in velvet did not match his crest of the previous autumn when the sequence was shot. But by sawing off the uprights two inches above the burrs, we were able to slip on hollow papier-mache crest-props to match the buck's original antlers.

Animals possess more intelligence than most people given them credit for, but they have their peculiarities and weaknesses. Because most wild animals are night creatures, they are torpid in the daytime and tire quickly in the heat of the sun.

This necessitates periods of rest for them to cool off and take a map. Most of the close scenes, therefore, are shot in the early morning and late afternoon hours, rarely in midday. Doubles are used for distant and less important shots, and in any dangerous situation in which the valuable lead might be injured.

Stand-ins are also used to save the animal stars the irritation and fatigue of waiting under the hot lights for the cameras to be set up, reflectors adjusted, and human arguments settled. These consist of mounted pelts the size and likeness of the respective leads. In the old days, many an excellent animal actor was ruined from being worked too long under the hot lights and subjected to other indignities before the camera.

Today all animal sequences are shot under the supervision of the American Humane association. Every script in which animals appear is read by Mel Morse, the association's Hollywood representative, and must have his OK before the scenes are shot. And you can bank upon it that when you see an animal on the screen, whether it's a snake or an elephant, one of Morse's technical men is on the set to protect that animal from being injured.

One of the worst headaches Morse ever had that involved animals on the screen was in "The Lost Week-End". In it a bat devoured a rat and the blood ran down a wall in a furnished room. The association received so many complaints Morse couldn't answer all of them. He was forced to issue a news statement, explaining that both the bat and the rat were just stiffed props, and that the blood was plain watered catsup.

The A.H.A. also keeps a watchful eye on the many private animal compounds in the vicinity of Hollywood. But rarely is it necessary for the association to exert its authority. No good trainer would ever inflict punishment on his valuable stars, for wild animals must always be the best of spirits to appear before the camera.

It is the duty of the property man to obtain anything the director asks for from the various industries in Hollywood that specialize in supplying whatever the movies may need. Whether it's a plague of locusts, or a nest of big red ants for a picnic scene, he is supposed to produce them on a moment's notice with the ease of a magician.

GRISLY PERFORMER

In a Champs-Elysees night club, Parisians can nightly see some amazing tricks performed by a huge bear. This is one of his favourite stunts; it is all a matter of balance.

Make-Up For Cobra Actors

Once we had a scene to film which showed forms coming out of the ground. Worms don't crawl out of ground whenever you want them to, so the director called for props. Our wizard soon had the scene planted. He buried some worms in a soft bed of ground, sank an electrode into the earth and hooked it up to a hot wire, covering both with earth. When the current flowed down along the electrode the worms got a mild shock and came wiggling out as per script.

Sometimes it is necessary to fake a certain animal in an emergency. Props can do it, whether it's a dog inside the skin of a cougar, or a common horsefly dolled up to resemble his tsetse relative in Africa.

One of the best cobra actors that ever appeared on the screen was a large gopher snake made up with a little hood over its neck. Its hooded head swayed in the air menacingly from being held up by hair leashes manipulated by an ingenious prop man.

A property man once told me he considered the ostrich the most dangerous of all wild animal actors. One scene called for an ostrich to eat a lot of oranges. In order to keep the big bird from losing its appetite before the scene was shot, it was his duty to grab it by the neck and slip the orange back up before the ostrich could swallow it. After this had gone on for some time, the ostrich finally rebelled and kicked his tormentor over a three-foot fence.

Because of their longe contact with the ways of men, domestic animals are, of course, the easiest to handle before the camera. Well-trained dogs, such as Lassie, Zorra and many others, take silent directions readily from their trainers off-scene. They can perform many bits of action, such as opening doors and carrying objects, playing wounded or dead, attacking the villain on command, crawling and feigning remorse, snarling and bristling at the word, and many other intelligent things.

The same is true of the galloping oaters. Roy Rogers' incomparable Trigger knows more than 50 tricks, such as untying ropes, nodding "yes" and "no", covering his master with a blanket, and picking a gun from its holster. About the only thing Trigger can't do is to say, "They went thataway."

Truth to tell, the training and hand-

(Continued on Page 28)

A-Bomb Or H-Bomb Cannot Outdate Armoured Force

SWIFT-STRIKING WHOLLY-ARMED TANK DIVISIONS MUST BE BUILT

●

Military Expert Visualizes Future Course Of Warfare

By CAPTAIN B. H. LIDDELL HART

CAPTAIN B. H. Liddell Hart, the world's foremost writer on military affairs and the man on whose theories the German Army built the machine that defeated Poland, Western Europe and the Balkans early in the war—and came near to defeating Russia—asserts in this article that the development of the tank must play as great a part in a future war as the Atom Bomb or the Hydrogen Bomb.

Most people, in discussing future warfare, think mainly in terms of these latter weapons, he says, forgetting that such huge areas as Western and Southern Europe, the Middle East, Africa, India and South-East Asia might be overrun and conquered without the A-Bomb or the H-Bomb being used by the invader or being effective in stopping him. Overland invasion, says Captain Liddell Hart, could upset all plans involving tactical air forces and unified armies; and, as in 1940, victory would go to the side which had developed new techniques.

At present, tank development seems to have reached a dead end; but this is only because so-called armoured divisions are in reality like inverted turtles, with small armour-clad heads popping out of huge soft-skinned bodies. The answer, says Captain Liddell Hart, is to abandon attempts to make heavier and heavier tanks, and to concentrate on self-contained, swift-striking, wholly-armed tank divisions; to slough off the handicapping mass of road-borne auxiliaries and replace them by air support; and the development of remote control and amphibious all-purpose tanks.

Assuming a future clash between Russia and the West, Captain Liddell Hart asserts that the side falling behind in the development of true armoured divisions will face disaster.

WHEN people talk about future warfare, most of them are apt to think mainly of the Atom Bomb and the Hydrogen Bomb. They are in danger of forgetting other menaces. Western Europe, Southern Europe, the Middle East, Africa, India, South-East Asia, every part of the vast land mass that still lies outside the "Iron Curtain", might be overrun and conquered without the A-Bomb or the H-Bomb being used by the invader, or being effective in stopping him.

Governments and their expert advisers realise this. That is why they are striving to build up armies and tactical air forces adequate to check such overland invasion.

But all the calculation on which their plans are based could be upset if the invasion was made with a new kind of army, or even a new kind of spearhead for the invading army.

That happened ten years ago when the defences of the West, held by 140 old-type divisions, collapsed in a few days under the impact of a tiny new-type spearhead consisting of a mere 10 panzer divisions, before the bulk of the German Army had even come into action.

Such a catastrophe might happen again if the invader suddenly produced a new type spearhead as different from existing forces as that of 1940 was.

Indeed, it might happen more easily. Ten years ago the Western powers had an advantage in numbers over the Germans; today they are greatly inferior in numbers to the Russians. However, the Western powers are better able than the Russians to develop forces of a new type, because of their greater industrial and technical resources.

A Dead End

Another revolution in land warfare might come in various ways, but the clearest possibility lies in another increase in the power of armoured forces.

This will not be achieved, however, along the recent lines of making each new model of tank a little heavier than the last.

The weight of tanks has trebled in the last ten years, as a result of continuous efforts to mount a bigger gun and thicker armour. We have reached the limit of what is practicable without forfeiting mobility—but at the same time the penetrative power of the anti-tank projectile has continued to grow.

Thus we seem to have reached a dead end. Soldiers are even saying that armoured forces have had their day. But armoured forces have NOT "had their day"—because, in the real sense THEY HAVE NOT YET BEEN TRIED.

Such a statement may cause astonishment in view of the performance of the panzer divisions that shattered old-style armies at the start of World War II. But the German panzer divisions were not really ARMOURED forces. Nor were the so-called "armoured divisions" which the Allies used in their turn.

The armour in such divisions was a small pebble in a large sling. As the war went on the disproportion became worse. While the pebble consisted of barely 200 tanks, the sling amounted to over 3,000 other vehicles and over 15,000 men (only a small fraction being tankmen). Nine-tenth of the vehicles were wheeled transport, largely confined to the road. That was a growing handicap as air attack increased and it is likely to become worse.

Mechanisation In Two Phases

Nearly 30 years ago I wrote a treatise on future mechanised warfare and the "Development of a New Model Army", which suggested how this might be achieved in two phases—the first "evolutionary" and the second "revolutionary".

In the first phase, the new model divisions would consist of a spearhead of fast tanks supported by motorised infantry and artillery. In the second, the tank would swallow the older arms, and become the ground-partner of the aeroplane. The mobile divisions would become all-armoured, with the artillery on self-propelled armoured mountings and a smaller number of more skilled infantry carried as "tankmarines" in armoured vehicles.

When ten years later the German army had the chance to rearm, it started to create panzer divisions corresponding to the first-phase design, and a handful of the "evolutionary" pattern divisions produced a revolution in warfare. It caused the defeat of Poland, Western Europe, and the Balkans in turn. It came near to defeating Russia, but in the end fell short.

As the war continued, "armoured" forces of that pattern became increasingly checked by forces of similar mobility, and more rarely found opportunities of catching foot-marching forces unprotected. Yet the Anglo-American armies of the later period, when the tide turned, made no serious effort to develop a newer model, despite much superior industrial resources. They were content to batter their way to victory, by sheer weight, along the old-new lines.

There we remain. Armies must get out of this rut if they are to have any important influence in the future and avoid being paralysed by air attack.

New power might be achieved in two ways: by fresh developments in tank design and by a new organisational design of armoured forces.

Principle Of Saturation

Since armoured forces were first introduced into war their more convinced exponents have always insisted that their value essentially depended on their being employed "in swarms—to swamp the defence". It is the principle of saturation, of confronting the defence with many more separate assailants than he can cope with.

The present trend of mechanical design towards bigger tanks, and thus fewer of them, is unfavourable to the chances of "saturation" tactics. We might gain much by a fresh effort to develop a lighter and cheaper type of tank, provided that the importance of obstacle-crossing capacity is kept in mind. That requires length of chassis, but not necessarily bulk or weight in proportion.

Superior hitting power counts for much in the design of a tank, and even for self-protection is relatively of more value than thick armour; and although it was the German Army which took the lead in mounting powerful guns in tanks, its most experienced tank leaders emphasise, in the light of their war experience as a whole, that manoeuvrability is even more important for quickness in changing fire-positions and shortening the range, for more effective fire.

Tank Of The Future

It is time for a reversal of the elephantine trend in tank design, and a move towards the revival of tank-torrent tactics. The development of a new form of motive power for tanks, as well as a new and lighter form of hard-hitting weapon, would increase the prospects.

The tank of the future will have to be fitted with night driving vision and probably with radar, as well as with wireless. It should be able to pass safely through a radio-active belt of country. If we try to combine all these requirements with a powerful weapon and provide over-all armoured protection of adequate thickness, the tank is bound to become an increasingly clumsy monster. The design must be simplified, to produce a mechanical David instead of a Goliath.

A distinguished tank expert, General Birks, suggests that this may be achieved by external mounting of the main armament a rocket-launcher or recoilless type of gun—which should be sighted, fired and fed with ammunition mechanically. The armoured body could then by quite small—a cabin to house the directing apparatus with a crew of no more than three.

Remote-Control Spearhead

Another possibility is the development of remote-control tanks for the spearhead. With crewless tanks it would not matter that a high proportion were knocked out if an effective fraction penetrated the whole depth of the defence—then, the exploitation of the break-through might better be carried out by manned tanks until another barrier-position was reached.

As such barriers are often formed by a river, a vital difference could be made by the advent of a non-specialised amphibious tank, capable of swimming rivers without sacrifice of its general tactical value; and this problem calls for a fresh effort in research.

It can thus be seen that, in the sphere of tank design, there are many possibilities still undeveloped by which the powers of a tank break-through may be renewed.

Undeveloped Potentialities

Beyond these are the still undeveloped potentialities of new organisation. We have not yet tried the second stage, or "revolutionary" pattern suggested 30 years ago. In the present armoured division only one vehicle in ten is an armoured fighting vehicle on tracks, with real cross-country mobility.

The small striking head of an armoured division can leave the road and dart round an obstacle, but the wheel-borne tail cannot. And what an immensely long tail it is. If the divisions continued to a single road it means that, at the customary spacing, it would stretch out some 200 miles.

The best chance of delivering a decisive blow lies in the sudden concentration of a mass of tanks at a weak spot. But each division forms such a bulky coil that, even when it is coiled up close, there is not room to concentrate many tank-fangs in one sector. Nor can they be concentrated quickly.

If we are to develop adequate striking power we must construct our "mechanical snake" on a clearly thought-out design: reducing the length of the

(Continued on Page 29)

'THAT'S A TRICKY LIGHTER HE'S USING'

Leyden in 'The Durban National Daily News'

WHERE did agriculture first originate?

It is still an intriguing question and probably the Nile Valley in Egypt, the Tigris-Euphrates Valley in Mesopotamia and the Indus Valley can lay claims to the first civilisation.

However at the moment we find two cultural areas Africa and Asia, though we cannot say where the agricultural mode of life had its origin.

Cradle Of Civilisation

STORY OF AGRICULTURE FROM STONE

By S. N. CHAKRAVARTI

THE great civilization of ancient Egypt was based on the agricultural mode of life. According to Egyptian tradition Osiris was a great king, who taught the Egyptians agriculture and converted them from cannibalism. At what point this mythology entered into Egyptian thought is not known. It cannot be before the use of corn in Egypt, introduced there by Osiris. It might, however, be placed somewhere before the 1st Dynasty, which ushers in the historical period in Egypt about 3000 B.C..

The continuous history of Egyptian civilization begins from the neolithic period. In Egypt, as elsewhere, before the neolithic period went the palaeolithic. In the palaeolithic period the people were only food-gatherers, subsisting on hunting wild beasts and gathering wild plants and fruits. In the neolithic period they became food-producers, turning to farming for a livelihood, and with it came the development of settled communities. The clear-cut evidence of this change from hunting to agriculture as a mode of life is found in the material remains unearthed by excavations at Deir Tasa, the Fayum, Merimde, and Badari. The Tasian people practised agriculture. This is indicated by corn-grinders found in their graves. They made pottery, and, although their products were poor when compared with later pottery, the discovery of the secret of pottery-making constituted a great forward stride. They used woven cloth as a covering, as indicated by some faint traces of linen found in their graves. Paint palettes have been found which suggest that the Tasians painted their face and eyes like the later Egyptians. They wore ornaments, such as shells, and beads and bangles of ivory or bone. Yet the Tasians seem to have lived in a semi-nomadic state. This is suggested by the rarity and dispersal of their graves. The Fayum people, however, were not semi-nomadic herdsmen. That they lived in permanent villages is attested by the discovery of a granary site consisting of a number of pits dug in the earth and lined with straw matting. It is of interest to note that in one of these pits was found a sickle, formed of saw-edged flints mounted on a straight wooden shaft, for reaping the corn. At Merimde has been found a type of culture closely related to that in the Fayum.

Tasa, Fayum and Merimde differ in many particulars. Yet all three look like different aspects of a single culture embodying the traditions of a single people. About 5000 B.C., the Tasians were followed by another people, called the Badarians. Although the Badarians were of a different stock, they adopted Tasian culture and elaborated it.

By the end of the neolithic period, about 4000 B.C., the Badarians were followed by the Amratians. The Amratians, so named from the site of El Amrah—their culture is well illustrated by excavations—were the physical and cultural descendants of the Badarians. The Amaratians were followed by the Gerzeans, and the Semaineans brought the pre-dynastic period to a close. In each pre-dynastic period the culture traits of the previous period were continued, but at the same time new ideas made their appearance.

There can be no doubt, therefore, that the change from the hunting to the agricultural mode of life was of great antiquity in Egypt.

Very Life Of Egypt

The Nile is the very life of Egypt. The soil of Egypt was enriched each year by the Nile rising in flood in summer, overruning its banks, inundating great stretches of plain, and standing long enough to deposit a coating of mud of extraodinary fertility.

The ancient Egyptians observed this big event and found it necessary to measure time by making records of the movements of the river and the waxing and waning of the moon. Thus they were enabled to introduce the calendar which Julius Caesar imported into Rome with some modifications and which with further adjustments is now used all over the civilized world.

The ancient Egyptians observed the appearance of the star Sirius, the Greek Sothis, on the horizon just before dawn on the same day as the Nile rose in flood. The beginning of the flood was the big event in the Egyptian year. Accordingly, the appearance of Sothis was chosen to mark the beginning of the year and to give signal for agricultural operations to start. The Egyptian year thus included the time between the days when Sothis appeared again. It was divided into three seasons of four months each, one representing the innundation of the fields by the Nile, another the coming forth of the fields from the innundation that had covered them for ploughing and sowing in winter, followed by the reaping of the corn in summer.

By means of astronomy the date 4241 B.C. has been calculated for the invention and introduction of this calendar year.

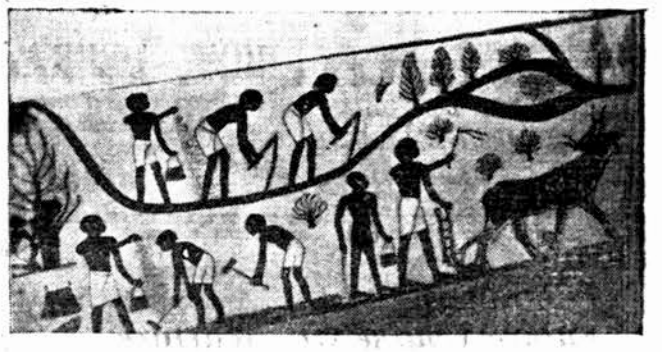
In the period when the Nile sank to its lowest Egypt seems to turn into a desert. Practically no rain falls in Egypt, except in the extreme north. The Delta has the typical Mediterranean wet and dry seasons, and Upper Egypt depends for moisture on the Nile. Accordingly, in the period when the Nile is low vegetation survives only when irrigation is practised rigorously. When the Nile, overflowing its banks, innundates the plain, life is renewed in Egypt. After the flood shrinks and the Nile subsides within its banks in winter the fields are ploughed and sown. In the summer the grains are reaped.

Farmer-Kings

The kings of ancient Egypt were farmer-kings. They had themselves so depicted by their sculptors or so declared. In a ceremonial mace-head of a king of the Ist Dynasty, called usually King Scorpion, the king is shown directing the construction of dikes and canals for irrigating the grain fields; he has a hoe in his hands, the Nile flows under his feet, and men work on the canals. Amenemhet I, who was the first king of the XIIth Dynasty, which lasted from 2,000 to 1788 B.C., recorded in his famous "Instruction," written for the benefit and guid-

(Continued on Page 8)

THE HOE AND PLOUGH IN ACTION



The hoe and the plough in ancient Egypt Empire period (1580 to 1150 B.C.)

BARODA SELLS BLOOD STOCK IN LONDON

BY W. G. MATTERS

ONE of the world's most luxuriously furnished private aircraft was put up for sale recently at a London airport. A long-range Dakota converted for private use three years ago, the machine is fitted out with every refinement money can buy. It has been maintained regardless of cost. But the owner finds it too expensive to operate. He is still fabulously wealthy, despite a recent huge cut in income, but taxation and other problems are forcing him to go easy on spending.

The plane belongs to Lieut.-Col. His Highness Sir Pratap Sinha Gaekwar Sena Khas Khel Shamsher Bahadur, briefly known as the Maharajah of Baroda, the third richest man in the world. How British taxation can force economies on the owner of a personal fortune in India estimated at dol. 250,000,000 is not clear. But that is said to be one of the reasons for a retrenchment policy which bids the Maharajah sell his properties in England—country estates and houses a town residence and a racing stable the finest training establishment in Britain. One estate already has been sold. **The rest is soon to come under the auctioneer's hammer.**

Story Of Plane

With his young wife, the lovely dark-eyed daughter of a Hindu Rajah and his five-year-old son, the 41-year-old Indian prince has been spending several months of the year in England at any of his country homes.

They lived in lavish style, attended all the major race meetings in Europe, staying at luxury hotels on their many continental visits, travelling in their private plane or in one of their two limousines.

The plane, panelled inside a walnut and specially lined to keep out noise, has a day cabin with four large damask-covered reclining chairs and walnut tables; a night cabin for two with divan beds, built-in wardrobes and dressing tables seeating accommodation and separate washing facilities for three stewards, an all-electric kitchen, and electric heating and cooling system, intercommunicating telephones and seven complete radio installations. "Easily the most ex-

(Continued on Page 27)

The Maharaja Of Baroda

Nursery Of India's Defenders

HOW DEHRA DUN ACADEMY TRAINS ARMY OFFICERS

BY C. P. MANIKTALA

WHAT India's army would be like, say in another ten years? What will be the ideals and spirit of her future soldiers? Will they be able to successfully defend their country against aggression?

These questions can, in part, be answered by a visit to the National Defence Academy at Dehra Dun—till recently known as the Armed Forces Academy—which passed out on June 6 another batch of 179 cadets to become commissioned officers in the Indian Army.

Believing in the dictum that "there are no good or bad units in the armed forces, only good or bad officers," one can more or less form an idea of the future army of India from a study of the National Defence Academy which trains officers for all the three services.

The New Spirit

Not essentially different in form and pattern from the famous American and British academics at West Point and Sandhurst, the Dehra Dun academy has undergone a virtual revolution since the attainment of independence. The institution today pulsates with an intense feeling of patriotism and a new-born sense of responsibility and no longer dare one describe the products of the academy as "mercenaries" and "hired."

The first Indian Commandant of the academy, Thakur Mahadeo Singh, once told the outgoing cadets of the academy: "Ensure that the torch of the Army burns high and bright and produces the light which can show the path of righteousness— a path which will lead us to the highest ideals, for which our GREAT BAPU lived and died."

That the new spirit is already showing itself is explained by the following bits of conversation that took place at Dehra Dun on June 6—the day when the fifth batch of the cadets passed out from the academy.

It was 11-30 in the evening. There was hardly half an hour left for the ceremony of "fixing" the badges of rank on the cadets uniforms declaring them as full-fledged officers. A few smartly uniformed, handsome looking cadets were engaged in a conversation with the military attache of a foreign embassy in India.

"A sense of discipline is the greatest virtue that I have cultivated since I joined the Academy," he said to the attache, adding: "If I had my way I would set up dozens of academies like this and conscript the youth of the country for compulsory training."

The military attache later told me: "India's future is safe in the hands of these new officers. Each outgoing cadet can be a potential leader of men."

"Congratulations," I said to an outgoing cadet who had just received his new badge of commissioned officer. "Thanks a lot," he replied pointing to his new insignia. "This badge,' he added smilingly, "which replaces the earlier one of Red and Grey means much greater responsibility for me. I shall have to work harder in the service of my country."

Incidents like these make one conscious of the gradual change in the civic and social outlook of the armed forces. They show that an Indian officer in the army is today more deeply aware of the role he has to play in the national life. They show that he is no longer assailed with doubts on the implications inherent in the duty he has to perform.

The Background

The present academy is an extension of the Indian Military Academy inaugurated in 1932 by the then C-in-C Sir Phillip Chetwode, for the purpose of training Indians for regular commissions. It had a few feeble precursors, one of them being a college of the East India Company which made the first attempt to train 30 cadets in India—all Englishmen—in 1802. But the college was short-lived and enjoyed an infamous existence.

Ever since its foundation, the academy has grown rapidly, adapting itself now and then to the new requirements of the country. It was often honoured by presentation of colours, banners and coat of arms. New buildings, workshops and armouries were frequently added to the main building indicating its growing popularity.

The Second World War accelerated the progress of the Academy. The number of cadets, British and Indian, taken for training increased to 1,000 in 1941. The academy played a leading role in supplying officers to the army during the war.

Impact Of Independence

Soon after independence the Academy was reorganised and for the first time an Indian was appointed the Commandant. Six cadet companies, each named after a famous battle in which Indians had distinguished themselves—Alamein, Sangro, Cassino, Imphal, Meiktila and Kohima—were formed.

The ethical standards of the Academy, now wholly Indian in spirit and appearance, were reinforced with greater conviction and faith.

Bishop in 'The St. Louis Star-Times.'

Cradle Of Civilisation

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(Continued from Page 7)

ance of his son and heir: "I grew corn. I loved the god Grain (Npr); in every valley the Nile begged of me. None hungered, none thirsted during my reign".

Every stage of agricultural operations in ancient Egypt is represented in the tombs. One of the most complete records of agricultural life in ancient Egypt is found on the walls of a rock-tomb at Sheikh Said. The tomb is of one Urarna, a priest who lived in the reign of User-en-ra of the Vth Dynasty. The dynasty in question lasted from 2560 to 2420 B.C. The upper panel of the record represents the scene of ploughing and sowing. On the left seed-corn is issued. Next come the sowing and ploughing operations. The sower casts seed from a bag not into the furrow as now obtains, but before the plough, which comes after and covers it. The plough is formed of a yoke resting on the horns of two oxen, a long pole from the yoke passing, presumably between the two oxen out shown here outside for the sake of omitting nothing, to the plough with two handles. One man holds the plough and another carries a goad to urge on and direct the animals.

New Epoch

The introduction of the plough, which grew out of the older hoe, marked a new epoch, enabling man to begin the use of animal power. The cultivation of grain fields by hand with hoe was a slow and laborious method of work, while the plough method meant greater power and speed. After the sowing and ploughing operations done a flock of sheep is driven on to the field to tread in the seed. In the lower panel flax is being pulled by hand on the left, and barley reaped with sickles on the right.

Another representation of agricultural life, showing scenes of ploughing, hoeing and sowing, occurs on the walls of the tomb of Nakhti at Sheikh Abd-el-Kurnah. Nakhti was on the service of the Temple of Ammon at Thebes, in the XVIIIth Dynasty which lasted from 1580 to 1350 B.C.

It will be observed that the seed is cast behind and not in front of the plough or hoe and that the plough has developed since the Vth Dynasty implement, being much more massive and hence suitable for deep ploughing. Thirdly, one man works the plough; he holds the plough with his left hand and carries a goad in his right hand.

The representation of an irrigating system is found on the walls of a tomb in the valley of Deir el-Medinet, belonging to Apui, a graver in the reign of Rameses II (1292-1225 B.C.) of the XIXth Dynasty. The device is still in use today in Egypt and is called the Shaduf. The Shaduf consists of a long pole weighted at one end by a big lump of mud and from the other is suspended a skin-bucket. In the scene under discussion two gardeners are drawing water from a pond.

Was It The Cradle?

Some pertinent questions now arise: Was Egypt the cradle of agriculture? If not, where had the agricultural mode of life its origin? It was in the East, at three centres, the Nile Valley in Egypt, the Tigris-Euphrates Valley in Mesopotamia and the Indus Valley in Sind, that men slowly built up a true civilization, forming the beginning of the Historic Age, that is the age beginning when written documents were first produced by man. There are points of agreement betwen the three ancient civilizations. But they are of a very abstract character and are offset by concrete differences that cannot be overlooked. In all three areas cereals were cultivated on alluvial lands, but in Egypt the wheat was 'emmer' and in Mesopotamia and the Indus valley it was 'vulgare', while the barley of Egypt differs from Asiatic varieties. Again, in all three areas the grains were reaped with serrated flints, but in Egypt, as we have seen in the Fayum, the serrated flints were mounted on a straight wooden shaft, and in Mesopotamia and the Indus valley they were mounted on a crooked clay handle imitating the jawbone of a ruminant.

At the moment we find two cultural areas, Africa and Asia, and we cannot say where the agricultural mode of life had its origin.

For the first time a free discussion of such issues as "What are we fighting for?" and "How best we can defeat and annihilate the enemy" was allowed.

A significant change in the Academy has been the introduction of an inter-services wing—an entirely new and bold experiment. The object of this new feature is to help the growth of mutual understanding among officers of the different services stated to have been found lacking during the last war.

A synthesis of the training programmes of West Point and Sandhurst and its introduction in the Academy is another notable change. During the last three years every aspect of the life and training programme of the Academy was thoroughly investigated.

The Cadets

The young men who enter the Academy are the best qualified candidates from mental, moral and physical viewpoints. Later called cadets, they are selected out of thousands by selection boards which with the aid of psycholgists employ latest scientific methods in their selection.

After gleaning the best raw material, the Academy initiates the cadets into its fold. In the opening address to the cadets the Commandant explains what is required of them.

The object of training, he says, is to "ensure that each cadet shall acquire the mental, moral and physical attributes essential to progressive and continued development as officer of the regular forces and that he shall also gain the basic military knowledge, an essential background to all officers".

The Motto

Throughout the period of his training the cadet keeps before himself the motto of the Academy which reads:

"The safety, honour and the welfare of your country comes first always and every time.

"The honour, welfare and comfort of men you command comes next.

Your own ease and comfort and safety comes last always and every time".

The Academy lays emphasis on the development of character which it seeks to achieve through education in self-discipline, training in physical fitness and endurance and realisation of a high sense of duty and honesty of purpose. It requires cadets to have a "character for trustworthiness which knows no evasions"

Every opportunity is given to the cadets to develop self-confidence and firmness—the attributes of good leadership. They have to act as officer cadets and are held responsible for the welfare of their men. They are taught to lecture, to edit academy house-journals, to give orders to platoons, to lead opposing teams in a game of friendly strife and to look after maintenance, organisation and administration of the units.

From the first day of their arrival the cadets are kept under observation and a report on their progress is completed periodically. A firm regulation of life at the impressionable age of the cadets sows the seeds of leadership in them and when passing out of the Academy they are ready and well-prepared to pursue a career in the armed forces

Spirit And Ideals

The spirit and the ideals of the Academy can be summed in the first paragraph of the Cadet prayer:

It says:

"We will serve our country selflessly and efficiently at all times to provide that measure of security in our motherland, both from internal disorders and external aggression, which is so essential to help our Government in its important work"

As to what inspires those ideals can be known from a quotation from the opening address to the cadets delivered by the Commandant of the Academy in July 1949: "the mainsprings of our inspiration" it reads, "come from India's great cultural heritage and tradition ranging over 6,000 years and more. We want you cadets to be enthusiastic students of our country's culture, literature, are and music. We want to produce officers with unshakable loyalty and faith in our country —for patriotism at its best is vital to our existence as a "National Institution."

Our Delhi Letter — *From Our Correspondent*

TREE PLANTING WEEK OR PLANNED AFFORESTATION?

TO understand Delhi, one has to keep in mind an important aspect of the present day politics. They provide the Indian people with the dramatic excitement which in the West is supplied by the theatre, the Cinema, and other kinds of public entertainments. The prestige enjoyed in the West by film stars or great athletic heroes is enjoyed here by statesman. In a society without theatres, music, galleries or playgrounds, there is hardly any rival to politics as absorbing diversion. Rulers of India are fully alive to this lacuna in the life of the people.

They do their best to fill in the lacuna by appearing on the stage at the slightest provocation. Tonsil exercise has become an art and a science.

The case of tree plantation week, commencing from Saturday, July 1, should illustrate the point. The Agriculture Minister has admitted that an overwhelming majority of the seven million trees planted last year died in their infancy. In Delhi's countryside, trees were re-planted last year in the dug-outs of 1948. The Minister has, however, not indicated what steps he proposes to take to prevent the mass infant mortality amongst the 1950 plantations. Who will water the plants and fence them against sheep and goat is not disclosed?

Undo War Ravages

Trees are being planted to undo the ravages of war and post-war period on India's forests. Plantation of trees inside the compounds of New Delhi houses could not be called afforestation. Proper remedy would have been to plan out afforestation for the devasted areas.

There are two other aspects of the question. If the Agriculture Minister were to stand one afternoon at the Sardarganj outlet of New Delhi, he would see a number of cyclists carrying chopped off wood from the trees on their luggage carriers. New Delhi's trees are systematically chopped off to meet the fuel shortage. The same problem faces the rural population. As early as 1944, Sir Herbert Howard in his Post-War Plan for Forests in India had stated that:—

"The crux of the whole problem is to supply India's population with small house-building timber, agriculture timber and fuel so as to raise its general standard of life and have the cowdung for manure."

Food And Forests

A Conference of Agriculture Ministers, held here on September 9, 1948 considered a note from the Inspector-General of Forests, Mr. A. P. F. Hamilton, in the course of which he warned the Government that "agriculture has encroached one forest lands or has occupied marginal lands better suited to forest growth. As a result an ill-balanced economy, with its attendant evils of erosion, dessication, shortage of fuel timber, fodder and grazing has developed." He urged that large areas of wastelands could and should be brought under forest. The Conference adopted twelve resolutions, but had no time to discuss "the future forest policy in India."

The Mysore Forest Department a year later said that "neither the village panchayats nor the Development Department has evinced any interest in conserving and improving village forests."

The second aspect of the problem relates to the Grow More Food Campaign. The Governor of Madras last week publicly deplored that "in our Grow More Food campaign we have sacrificed our forests in the mistaken belief that we are increasing our agricultural productivity."

—KEEPING IT CLEAN

—CEYLON OBSERVER

The Grow More Food Campaign is being conducted by the Ministry of Agriculture. Forests are also under the same Ministry. This Ministry for over eight years has been pouring taxpayer's money to bring more and more land under the plough. The issue is whether the Inspector-General of Forests, who is on the Staff of the Ministry was consulted in regard to the forest clearance schemes? It is said that desert conditions are creeping over Delhi and the Utter Pradesh. A number of experts on soil erosion are on the Staff of the Ministry after they had their training in the United Provinces. It is time that the Ministry of Agriculture explained its policy of cutting down trees as a part of the Grow More Food Campaign and plant ten million trees as a part of Tree Plantation Week. In a more democratic country, the Ministry would have been impeached for a campaign which has failed and which has destroyed trees and forests. Planting of ten million trees, not according to any well conceived plan, but as a part of mass-stirring campaign is not likely to help India. Luckily for India, the Planning Commission is seized of the gravity of the situation, created by war and the Grow More Food Campaign. The Commission hopes to lay down acreages, which should be under forests, food and cash crops.

Municipal Politics

Politics dominate the Municipal reform in Delhi as well. **The Municipal Committee of Old Delhi was created in February 1863 and in another thirteen years it should celebrate a century of its progress? The first Committee consisted of three British officials and seven Indians, including three Mussalmans.**

Soon after the Congress took office on September 2, 1946, it appointed the Delhi Municipal Organisation Enquiry Committee, which reported in 1947. The Report is signed by its eleven members, including Lala Deshbundhu Gupta, the Delhi representative in the Union Parliament, who has accepted the majority findings. The Committee it will be recalled, has recommended the Constitution of a Corporation consisting of Old and New Delhi Municipal Committees, Notified Area Committees of Civil Lines, West Delhi and Mahrauli and the Municipal Committee of Shahdara. The Committee has recognised the special position of New Delhi which, it said, was more or less a Government Estate and has agreed to the Government nominating five to ten members on the Corporation to safeguard its interests. The Financial Adviser to the Chief Commissioner of Delhi, Mr. R. K. Basu in a minute of dissent, however claimed that the proposed Corporation would be virtually a partnership of unequals. "This will, no doubt exert a downward pull on the standards now being maintained by the New Delhi Municipal Committee.

The Enquiry Committee dealing with Ad hoc authorities, such as the Improvement Trust, Delhi Joint Water and Sewage Board and Delhi Central Electricity Authority has recommended their continuation. The Committee said:—

"We feel that our recommendations would vest real control in the hands of the people while retaining all the advantages of technical efficiency and competent supervision derivable from a system of management whose day to day administration is not impeded by Municipal Councillors."

The Delhi Transport Authority has been created by an Act of Parliament since the Committee made its report in December, 1947.

The Report of the Enquiry Committee was duly discussed by the Old Delhi Municipal Committee soon after its publication. The Committee did not then categorically oppose the scheme. The Cabinet decision, since then, rejecting the demand of Delhi Congressmen for a Ministerial Government for Delhi and declaring unequivocably that New Delhi shall always retain its separate individuality, has changed the entire problem. The Chief Commissioner of Delhi did not accept the Committee's plan in its entirety. He has rejected the plan of a Corporation of "unequals" and has suggested a Corporation of Old Delhi and of the Notified Areas Committees of Civil Lines and West Delhi. The Municipal Committee of Old Delhi now calls it a plan of truncated Corporation. It recently passed a resolution, rejecting the Plan and its President in a letter explained the reasons for its rejection which were the exclusion from the authority of the Corporation of the four ad hoc authorities referred above. The real tussle, however, is over New Delhi. The Government of India is not prepared to hand over a huge estate costing crores of tax-payer's money to a body of men, who have made

(Continued on Page 24)

Plight Of Cine Technicians

Vasan Urges Government To Give A Helping Hand

MADRAS (By Mail)

The Cine Technicians' Association of South India, at a meeting held at Rajaji Hall, felicitated the technicians who worked for the picture "Chandralekha", on its achieving the second rank in the World's box-office records. Mr. Khasa Subba Rau, Editor, "Swatantra" presided.

Mr. N. Krishnaswamy, Joint Honorary Secretary of the Association, welcomed the gathering.

Mr. L. V. Prasad, President of the Association, said that the film "Chandralekha" represented a synthesis and co-ordination of all the innumerable component parts that made a picture and that the picture had given India a rank in the cinema industry which any nation would aspire to get. Paying a tribute to the box-office success of the picture he said that the Cine Technicians' Association was proud that Indian technicians led by the able captain Mr. S. S. Vasan, had created a record

Govt. Must Help

Mr. B. S. Ramiah, Editor, Manikkodi, speaking next, said that Mr. Vasan's success showed that film production was not a gamble, provided there was planned human endeavour.

Mr. S. S. Vasan on behalf of the Technicians of Chandralekha thanked the Association for the felicitation, and said that it was of the greatest value to him as it showed the recognition by his fellow workers of the difficulties and obstacles of film production. He said he was glad to hear Mr. Prasad stressed the box-office value of the picture, as whatever the highbrow critics might say films were to be really produced for the masses. While for a painter a picture was only a piece of self—expression, a film—producer had to go beyond that aspect and make the film a financial success too, he said. An average film needed at least a ten million people seeing it, if it was to pay back its cost, Mr. Vasan said.

Mr. Vasan paid a tribute to the Technicians in the film industry, who without any aid from the Government had succeeded in building up the industry to its present level. He pointed out that while the Government got Rs. 10 crores annually as entertainment tax alone from the industry, the Government had not lifted a little finger to help it. Saying that the position of the Technicians was very miserable, he wanted the Cine Technicians' Association of South India to tackle it, since the Government were earning this ten crores only because of the Technicians, the pillars of the industry.

Producers like him would impress upon th. Film Enquiry Committee the plight of the technicians as a class, he said. Concluding Mr. Vasan said that in the next decade the Indian film industry could come to the first rank in the world provided Government was helpful in its attitude

Mr. Khasa Subba Rau, winding up the proceedings said that as a co-journalist, also he was proud of Mr. Vasan's achievement in making Chandralekha reach the second rank in world box-office collections, in spite of the restricted narket it had and the shorter time, as compared with American pictures.

Mr. Subba Rau said that "Chandralekha" appealed to all classes of people and thus had a great democratic potentiality; he wanted producers to meet the needs of the public. The common people were interested only in the entertainment value of the picture and they had expected a square deal for their money. "Chandralekha" had in this sense given maximum entertainment.

YOUR LUCK FOR 1950-51

Simply send us a post card with the name of any flower together with your name and address and we will send you for Rs. 1/4/- postage extra detailed account of your fortnoomins 12 months showing among other things profit and loss in business promotion, transfer in service, birth, marriage, happiness and bodily ailments and directions will be sent to safeguard yourself from the evil influence of the stars. A trial will convince you of the accuracy of prophecies.

Pt. DEV DUTT SHASTRI
RAJ JYOTISHI,
(B.C.B.) KARTARPUR (E.P.).

CHURCHILL GOES ALL OUT TO HELP SOVIET RUSSIA

• When You Have To Kill • A Man, It Costs Nothing • To Be Polite, Says He

ON the night of June 21, 1941, Prime Minister Churchill was pacing up and down the croquet lawn at Chequers discussing with his secretary, Mr. Colville, the extreme probability that Hitler would soon invade the Soviet Union. The P.M. had firmly decided that, when this should happen, he would make a speech announcing British determination to "go all out to help Russia", writes Robert E. Sherwood reviewing Churchill's latest war volume, "the Grand Alliance" in "New York Times."

Colville said that, in view of Winston Churchill's long record as an arch anti-Communist, might this not constitute "bowing down in the House of Rimmon"?

"Not at all", was the reply. "I have only one purpose, the destruction of Hitler, and my life is much simplified thereby. If Hitler invaded hell I would make at least a favourable reference to the devil in the House of Commons."

It so happened that Hitler did invade Russia that very night, and a year and a half later Stalin, giving his approval to the "Darlan Deal" in North Africa, cited an old Russian proverb to the effect that, for military purposes, one should use "even the devil himself and his grandma."

The year 1941 was possibly the most momentous of the war—containing as it did three of the "grand climacterics"—and for this reason Churchill's new volume, "The Grand Alliance", seems to me to be much more interesting than its two distinguished predecessors. It is certainly more important to Americans, for this is where we came in.

Welter Of Failure

The year started with the centre of London in ruins and the blitz continuing, night after dreadful night. Britain was fighting alone, save for the heroic but ultimately doomed resistance put up by the Greeks. (In his first chapter Churchill says, "After shooting Niagara we had now to struggle in the rapids.")

In January Harry Hopkins flew to London to establish the first real heart-to-heart contact between President and Prime Minister. (Churchill pays moving and magnificent tribute to Hopkins.)

In April Yugoslavia fell, and then Greece. ("This convulsive scene*** this welter of failure")

In June Hitler challenged the immeasurable power and will of the Russians, and in August the Prime Minister and President met at the Atlantic Conference and produced the Atlantic Charter, which was first drafted by Churchill.

In December came Pearl Harbour. (Of that night when the news came to Chequers from the other side of the world: "Being saturated and satiated with emotion and sensation. I went to bed and slept the sleep of the saved and thankful.")

At the end of 1941 the first Declaration of the United Nations was completed at the White House and signed Jan. 1, 1942, by twenty-six nations. Throughout 1941 the Battle of the Atlantic raged savagely ("this mortal danger to our lifelines gnawed my bowels") and the fortunes of war ebbed and flowed in the Libyan Desert.

Not The Only Bear

It was a tremendous year, all right, and Mr. Churchill has written of its military events with straightforward simplicity and not many Churchillian flourishes. The pace of his narrative at times is positively breathless, but it is interrupted by a vast number of documents—cables, memoranda, minutes, directives.

Too infrequently to suit me does Churchill unleash his superb literary style, as in the description of Operation Punishment, the frightful Nazi bombing of Belgrade:

When silence came at last on April 8 over seventeen thousand citizens of Belgrade lay dead in the streets or under the debris. Out of the nightmare of smoke and fire came the maddened animals released from their shattered cages in the zoological gardens. A stricken stork hobbled past the main hotel, which was a mass of flames. A bear, dazed and uncomprehending, shuffled through the inferno with slow and awkward gait down toward the Danube. He was not the only bear who did not understand.

There is a great deal of enormous interest in "The Grand Alliance" about that uncomprehending bear. Referring to Stalin's suspicions concerning the Hess affair, Churchill says: "Remembering what a wise man he is, I was surprised to find him silly on this point." Of Russian policy before Hitler's attack: "War is mainly a catalogue of blunders, but it may be doubted whether any mistake in history has equaled that of which Stalin and the Communist chiefs were guilty * * *

We have hitherto rated them as selfish calculators. In this period they were proved simpletons as well * * * (they) showed themselves at this moment the most completely outwitted bunglers."

Churchill gives plenty of supporting evidence, including "Molotov's final fatuity" on the very night of invasion. At 9-30 p.m. Molotov summoned the German Ambassador in Moscow and said "there were a number of indications that the German Government was dissatisfied with the Soviet Government." (This was the first admission that such "indications" were anything more than the fabrications of British imperialist, warmongering propagandists.) A few hours later, at dawn, the German Ambassador returned with the formal declaration and Molotov said, "It is war. Your aircraft have just bombarded some ten open villages. 'Do you believe that we deserved that'?" (The italics, I presume, are Churchill's.)

Second Front

Immediately after the attack on the Soviet Union the demands began that the battered and imperilled British open immediately a second front in the west. In September Stalin cabled Churchill suggesting that, if a second front were "at present impossible" (as, God knows, it was) Britain "could without risk land in Archangel twenty-five to thirty divisions, or transport them across Iran to the southern regions of the U.S.S.R." Of this Churchill says:

It is almost incredible that the head of the Russian Government with all the advice of their military experts could have committed himself to such absurdities. It seemed hopeless to argue with a man thinking in terms of utter unreality.

Almost half of "The Grand Alliance" is devoted to the war in the Eastern Mediterranean, Africa and Arabia. Despite the gigantic events that were taking place or impending in many places across the world, here, it seems evident, was the principal object of Churchill's widely diverted attention; for here was the one theatre of war where British guns were actually blazing—the one theatre for which London could take decisions on its own without waiting on decisions taken in Berlin, Moscow, Tokyo or Washington. And what a series of momentary triumphs, prolonged frustrations and recurrent heartbreaks is here recorded! And what revelation of the essence of Churchill's whole concept of war! Never for a moment in the four years that followed Rommel's first advance did Churchill fail to keep at least one corner of an eye fixed on the map of the Eastern Mediterranean.

The cables that flashed back and forth in profusion between Downing Street and Cairo provide fascinating reading. There was an extreme centralization of authority in London—as contrasted with the decentralization in the American chain of command—and I was surprised to learn of the vigour with which British commanders, Generals Wavell and Auchinleck and Admiral Cunningham, sometimes talked back to the Minister of Defense (who was also Prime Minister). Mrs. Churchill remembers "terrible anxiety and even anger at Chequers several Sundays" because Wavell was taking his own good time in launching a counter-attack on Rommel. But no rancour against Wavell is evident here; in fact, Churchill pays him the honour that is his due for the manner in which he shouldered the appalling responsibility for five or six different and widely separated campaigns at the same time.

Three Arms

In one cable to Wavell, Churchill referred to the campaign in Cyrenaica as "this frontier problem." This phrase may explain a great deal: throughout Churchill's life British detachments had been successfully dealing with "frontier problems." But the troops of the Afrika Corps were no Fuzzy-Wuzzies.

Churchill had a very sound sense of values as between the three services: land, sea and air. In one memorandum he sharply reminded the Chief of Air Staff of the wildly exaggerated picture of destruction by bombing which the airmen had painted before the war.

"Two hundred and fifty thousand beds were actually provided for air-raid casualties, never more than six thousand being required." The thought of all these beds occupied by the maimed had accompanied Neville Chamberlain to Munich. Shortly after the war started, the Air Staff announced that if the Germans obtained air bases in the Low Countries, let alone France, "our position would be impossible." Churchill confesses he did not pay too much attention to such warnings, and Britain kept going. But the exponents of the omnipotence of air power are still heard from now and then.

In the voluminous appendix is another note from the P.M. to the Chief of Air Staff asking, 'Do our fighter pilots over France carry a sufficient supply of French money? I am told they are given only fifty francs. In my view at least three thousand francs should be carried." He was evidently interested in—and informed about—everything.

It is not for me to say whether some of Churchill's tactical appraisals were unwise or, if so, to identify them. But the record indicates that his political strategy was rarely less than masterful. He made mistakes in his estimates of Japanese intentions and strength—but who didn't. He looks upon strategy as an art, dependent not necessarily upon rules but upon "an instructed and fortunate judgment of the proportions of an everchanging scene."

Pearl Harbour

There may be challenging by qualified American authorities of some of Churchill's statements in the chapter on Japan. It is my impression that he did not and does not fully understand the various considerations that went into the formulation of American policy—or want of policy—for the Pacific and the Far East. He had no lack of comprehension, however, of the significance of Pearl Harbour itself. He writes:

Silly people—and there were many, not only in enemy countries—might discount the force of the United States. Some said they were soft, others that they would never be united. They would fool around at a distance. They would never come to grips. They would never stand blood-letting. Their democracy and sysem of recurrent elections would paralyze their war effort. They would be just a vague blur on the horizon to friend or foe. Now we should see the weakness of this numerous but remote, wealthy, and talkative people. But I had studied the American Civil War, fought out to the last desperate inch. American blood flowed in my veins. I thought of a remark which Edward Grey (British Foreign Secretary, 1905-1916) had made to me more than thirty years before—that the United States is like "a gigantic boiler. Once the fire is lighted under it there is no limit to the power it can generate."

Politeness Pays

The letter containing Great Britain's declaration of war, which Churchil handed to the Japanese Ambassador on December 8th, ended as follows:

"I have the honour to be, with high consideration,

Your obedient servant,
WINSTON S. CHURCHILL."

He now adds to that: "Some people did not like this ceremonial style. But after all when you have to kill a man it costs nothing to be polite."

Courtly language is an essential part of the equipment of a House of Commons man, and happily and enviably so. Here is the start of a memorandum to the War Cabinet in which the P.M. laid down the law on the vital problems of manpower:

It may be a convenience to my colleagues if I set out the provisional views which I have formed on some of the major issues which we have to settle.

The closing pages of "The Grand Alliance" contain wonderful descriptions of Churchill's first visit to the White House and of the conferences there which shaped the whole future course of the Anglo-American war effort. He makes mention of the protracted dispute over the advisability of a large-scale trans-Channel operation, and takes notice of "the number of books which have been written on a false assumption of my attitude on this issue" but he does not go far toward refutation of these "false assumptions", at least in this volume.

With space running out, the reviewer sadly contemplates innumerable other points in "The Grand Alliance" that should be mentioned. No review can hope to do justice to this rich and enriching book. Only time can do that. One waits impatiently for the remaining volumes of "The Second World War", praying the while for the health and well-being of their "brilliant and great" author (the quoted adjectives were applied to Winston Churchill in a speech delivered in March, 1941, by Franklin D. Roosevelt.)

DINNER TO INDIAN DELEGATES

Indian delegates to the Baguio Conference at a dinner given by the Khalsa Diwan at Manila Hotel. (L to R.) Mr. Banta Singh, Mr. Mulherker, Indian Consul-General in Manila, Mrs. Mulherker, Sir A. Ramaswamy Mudaliar (Leader of the delegates), Mr. Awtar Singh Bihla, President of Khalsa Diwan, Mr. Haskar (Delegate), Mrs. Bachettar Singh and Mrs. P. C. Richards.

Communists Following Deceitful Ways

JAYAPRAKASH'S CHARGE

BOMBAY, Saturday.

"THE SOCIALIST PARTY is not patterned after maxims mechanically lifted out of Marxian text books, nor is the party a puppet show, the leading strings of which are in the hands of powerful agents outside," declares Mr. Jayaprakash Narayan, General Secretary of the Socialist Party, in a detailed report.

The 8,000-word report of the General Secretary covers the organisational, political and ideological aspects of the Party's activities since its Patna session in 1949 and it will be submitted at the Party's annual conference at Madras next week.

Mr. Narayan charged the Communists with "lying and deceit, character-assassination, kidnapping and shooting even in intra-party struggles between powerful groups.

Mr. Narayan emphasised "the Cominform's latest directive to Indian Communists to follow Mao Tse-Tung is bound to be as a total failure as the previous directive which was the basis of the Calcutta thesis of the Communist Party, passed two and a half years ago."

Mr. Narayan expressed his confidence that "if the democratic forces in the country functioned properly and effectively", it would be possible to prevent fascism and to build up and preserve democracy

MAIN FEATURES

Unswerving adherence to democratic methods as distinguished from constitutionalism, reiteration of the faith in human values and a "quit' warning to those who have no faith in the ideals of democratic socialism, are the highlights of the report.

The General Secretary admitted that the achievements of the Party in respect of mass individual membership and collective affiliation of Kisan panchayats and trade unions were "unsatisfactory." The Party took a decision on mass mobilisation at its Patna session.

Claiming that the Party had come out "with flying colours" through the "wave of communalism which manifested in Bengal," Mr. Narayan emphasised the need for "faith in ourselves and in the ideals that we hold and the methods we follow," particularly in the next twelve "crucial months.'

"The roots of the Party are in the Indian soil. Indian history and background and experience of the past sixteen years have moulded it, as also international socialist thought and the experience of socialist reconstruction in Europe and elsewhere.'

*DEMOCRATIC SOCIALISM

Pointing out that since the declaration by the Party of its faith in democratic socialism, two attitudes had developed among the members, Mr. Narayan stated: "A common and rather widespread attitude has been that of acceptance of the objective but without any living faith in it. For these comrades, democratic socialism was intellectually satisfying perhaps, but it failed to evoke the emotional response which makes men die for their ideas. This was due to the preoccupation with thoeries and neglect of values."

Mr. Narayan gave a quit notice to "other comrades,—their number though small—whoc accepted democratic socialism with the tongue in the check and who fancy themselves as real revolutionaries."

"Their going will not mean disintegration of the Party. Rather, it would mean integration and the acquisition of greater strength and greater internal unity and harmony," the General Secretary said.

Mr. Narayan reaffirmed the determination of the Party to 'eschew the unclean and unscrupulous methods that the Communists follow.

"There is evidence that there are some in our Party who too are not averse to these unclean methods," he said. "These methods will be given no quarter and where reasonable proof is available drastic action will be taken."

M. Narayan warned against formation of groups within the Party "mainly based o personal ambitions, sometimes under an ideological cloak" "The Party is democratic in its constitution and working and every member of the Party has full freedom to express his view. Even office-bearers of the Party have been given the opportunity of express disagreement with the official Party line through the Party letter. But permanent groupings and factions will never be permitted. If ever they are, the Party will cease to be a party and will become a loose conglomeration of groups fighting among themselves for power and position. Such a party can achieve nothing".

PEACEFUL CONDITIONS

Mr. Narayan averred that conditions today were all in favour of a peaceful evolution of socialism.

He said: "In India, inspite of the limitations on civil liberties, and the Preventive Detention Act, the fact remains that there is a large scope for the democratic forms of political activity. Even the present restrictions of civil liberties might go if the democratic forces in the country grow stronger. There can be no manner of doubt that if Marxian methodology were to be applied to India it would be the democratic method that would have to be selected."

The Socialist Leader said that one alternative was that offered was by the Communists who "deliberately embraced violence and committed murder, loot and arson". He added: "they, of course, believe that they were working for an insurrection and following a revolutionary method. But in reality they were merely practising terrorism.

What fruits the Communist Party of India has gathered from the use of violence, the past two years have clearly shown. Not only Communism stands discredited today in this country, but even the much vaunted unity and solidarity of the Party have proved to be a myth and there is utter disruption and ideological confusion in their ranks"

NEW STRATEGY

In this context, Mr. Jayaprakash Narayan referred to "recent changes in Commur.t strategy" and thought that it was necessary to "appreciate these developments."

"The policy of bringing about a revolution on the classical lines of Russia, that is, a revolution in which there was a general and armed mass upheaval which smashed established authority and gave birth to a new revolutionary State, was bound to fail and has failed. An armed mass insurrection cannot be engineered at will. Failure of the method was bound to force a change in policy.

The changed strategy seems to mean substitution of the Chinese pattern in place of the classical Russian. Terrorist and violent activities will stop, and in the urban areas the Communists are likely to follow a more respectable policy and strive once again to win over the middle class. At the same time, in certain selected rural areas they are likely to concentrate and their violent activities are likely to be intensified with a view to establish in some part of the country a Communist pocket—a "Red" India.

"This method too is bound to fail, because Republican India is not only different from Czarist Russia, but also from war-torn China of a quarter of a century ago. Here we have a central Government whose writ runs from the Himalayas to the Cape. We have a central army and no war lords. We had a constituent assembly which has given us a fairly democratic constitution. There is adult franchise in the country and opposition parties that do not openly embrace violence are allowed to function. General elections have been announced for the next year.

"Under these conditions it would never be possible for a "Red" Indian pocket to be created or for that pocket slowly to involve the whole country".

Refuting all reports of dissension in the Party ranks, Mr. Narayan expressed his "misgivings" about "the future line of action of Mrs. Aruna Asaf Ali, member of the national executive"

Mrs. Asaf Ali is now on a tour of Europe

Cause Of Peace Strengthened

AUSTIN WELCOMES INDIA'S MOVE

LAKE SUCCESS, July 1 (PTI-Reuter)

INDIA played an important role in the Security Council meetings on the Korean situation and many tributes were paid by delegares here both to the statesmanlike acumen of Mr. B. N. Rau and to the attitude of the Indian Government in supporting his action and that of the Council.

Warren Austin

Among the most notable was that paid by Mr. Warren Austin, leader of the United States delegation, who said: "As a member of the United Nations and as one of its officers—as a member of the Security Council—I want to express gratitude to India for coming through so magnificently with the reply to the interrogatories that could not be passed on to the Government of India the other night.

"It is an element of strength to the cause of justice and peace to have this positive help from a great nation like India."

67 JAP RED PAPERS BANNED

TOKO, July (PTI-Reuter): The Japanese Government closed down 67 publications of the Japanese Communist Party throughout the country today following a 30-day ban on the Party's daily organ, Akahata (Red Flag) imposed on June 26.

Twenty-three of the banned publications were being issued in Tokyo.

Japanese and military police yesterday arrested 202 workers in Yokohama for distributing handbills urging, stevedores to refrain from loading armaments marked for Korea, the Japanese press reported.

Three Korean University students were arrested in Tokyo and two Korean youth were arrested in Yokosuka, south of Yokohama, for acts against the ocupation.

LOANS: Loans and subsidies amounting to Rs. 22,000 and Rs. 21,585 respectively were distributed by the Punjab Government during the month of May under the State Aid to Industries Act.

NEHRU GREETS CANADA

Closer Ties Envisaged

OTTAWA, July 1. (PTI-Reuter): The Canadian Prime Minister Mr. Louis St. Laurent tonight cabled his reply to a Dominion Day greeting from Prime Minister Pandit Nehru of India.

Pandit Nehru said India looked forward to yet closer cooperation with Canada in the pursuit of world peace and prosperity.

Mr. St. Laurent replied: "The cordiality of the friendly message from the Government and people of India strike a very responsive Chord in Canadian hearts.

"In reciprocating these greetings and good wishes the Canadian Government and people express the hope and trust that the efforts of both nations so closely assaciated as members of the Commonwealth and of the United Nations, will continue to contribute, with ever-increasing success, to the welfare of mankind."

CONSTABLE-DRIVER RUNS AMUCK

Kills One, Injures Two

DAMOH CITY, July 1, (UPI): One sub-inspector of police met instantaneous death and another officer and a constable were grievously wounded when a constable driver of a police van ran amuck at a station-house about 20 miles from the city and fired six rounds at the passengers of the van.

The wounded officer, who was being rushed to Jubbulpore for treatment and extraction of the bullet, later seccumbed to his injuries. The condition of the wounded constable is stated to be serious.

Personal ill-feeling is stated to be the reason of the brutal murder and the constable Mahavir, who is alleged to be responsible for the firing, has been arrested under section 302 of the Indian Penal Code.

Sec. 144 In Serampore

SERAMPORE, July 1, (PTI): The Sub-Divisional Officer, Serampore, yesterday promulgated an order under Section 144 Cr. P. C. preventing construction of unauthorised structures on vacant lands in Mahesh and two places in the Sadar sub-division. The order will remain inforce for two months.

Refugee Townships In East Bengal

CHITTAGONG, (East Pakistan), July 1 (UPI): The Government of East Bengal has, it is learnt prepared a scheme for the establishment of refugee townships in the outskirts of Dacca, Chittagong, Sylhet, Rangpur and Jessore.

CONFEDERATION OF FREE TRADE UNIONS CONDEMNS ATTACK

Delegation To Visit The East

BRUSSELS, July 1, (PTI-Reuter).

THE International Confederation of Free Trade Unions yesterday issued "on behalf of fifty million democratic trade unionists throughout the world a protest against the "flagrant and unprovoked armed attack launched by Communist forces on Southern Korea".

Today the Confederation is sending a delegation to the Far East, a decision taken some time before hostilities broke out in Korea.

Members of the delegation include Mr. Deven Sen of the Indian National Trade Union Congress.

An ICFTU. spokesman said last night that the organisation considers it necessary, now more than ever, to strengthen democratic trade unions of Asia, to help them co-ordinate their efforts through collective regional organisations within the framework of the Confederation, and to formulate plans for speedy and adequate international assistance aimed at promoting economic and social progress of the vast undeveloped areas of the East

FIVE-FOLD OBJECTIVE

The delegation going to Asia has agreed upon the following objectives:

1. A survey of the present position of trade unionism in Asia.

2. The establishment of regional organisations which would enjoy a large measure of autonomy because of the many special problems facing the workers of Asia.

3. To learn what type of international technical and material assistance is needed for advancing economic and social development.

4. To explore possibilities for training of trade union leaders.

5. To investigate the extent and the methods of Communist infiltration and means of combating such activities.

The delegation plans to visit East and West Pakistan, India, Japan, Formosa, Burma, Thailand, Indo-China, Hong Kong, the Philippine Islands Indonesia, Singapore, Malaya, Ceylon and Persia.

Tree-Planting All Over The Country

MADRAS LEADS THE NATION

BOMBAY, Saturday.

IN all States of the Indian Union, with the exception of the Punjab, Governors, Rajpramukhs, Chief Ministers and other leaders were today planting trees in inauguration of the festival.

Vagaries of the monsoon necessiated revision of the original plan to observe it from July 1 to 7, and it has now been extended to the end of August. In the Punjab the festival will begin on July 15.

Mr. Dinkarrao Desai, Minister for Civil Suplies performed the ceremony at Powai, lakeside holiday resort, 20 miles north of Bombay.

MADRAS LEADS

MADRAS: Madras State leads the country withh the biggest target, of 40 lakh trees. The State Government has announced a prize for the village headman planting and maintaining the largest number.

The Governor, the Maharajah of Bhavnagar, performing the ceremony at Government House, Ootacamund, said: "Let us devote ourselves to this tree planting as a religious rite. If we do so, the face of our land can be altered in one generation, and we shall be going a long way to usher an era of prosperity."

The Chief Minister, Mr. P. S. Kumaraswami Raja planted a fruit tree in the park behind the Corporation buildings. Those present included Ministers, judges, members of the Corporation officials and nonofficials.

IN CALCUTTA

CALCUTTA: An auspicious monsoon shower drenched the five hundred guests as the West Bengal Governor, Dr. Katju, ceremonially planted a mango sapling in Government House compound this morning.

Four girls brought the sapling to the place followed by sixteen dancing maidens. They were preceded by a choir of sixteen girls, singing in glory of the plant. The Governor planted the sapling amidst vedic invocations recited by Pandit Kshiti Mohan Sen of Santiniketan.

IN PATNA

PATNA: The Governor, Mr. Madhao Srihari Aney inaugurated the festival in the state capital by planting trees this afternoon at Gandhi Ghat, on the banks of the Ganga, where the ashes of Mahatma Gandhi were immersed.

The Chief Minister, Dr. Sri Krishna Sinha inaugurated the festival in his home district of Monghyr.

Seventeen lakhs of fruit, fuel and timber trees are to be planted during the week and Government has made arrangements to make these available to the public from the district agricultural officers.

NAGPUR: Sixty one trees of mosambis, oranges, lemons, mangoes and neem, were planted in three sections at Government House early this morning, the Governor Mr. Mangaldas Pakvasa initiating the ceremony. Speaking on the occasion he expressed the hope that with proper ncurishment the trees would grow well and help the country attain self-sufficiency in food.

GAUHATI: A hundred thousand fruit and timber trees of all species were being planted today in towns and villages of Assam.

The Governor, Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram planted a tree at Shillong at the Lady Hydari Park, in the presence of a large gathering.

LUCKNOW: Fifteen lakh trees will be planted in Uttar Pradesh during the Vana Mahotsava celebrations which began today.

Sir Homi Mody, Governor, and Pandit Govind Vallabh Pant, Chief Minister, inaugurated the celebrations by planting trees at Nainital this morning.

Concessions To Eight Mills Withdrawn

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Eight city textile mills, it was reliably learnt today, have been served with an order by the Textile Commissioner to the Government of India withdrawing concessions granted to them allowing free sale of one-third of their total production, following the alleged infringement of the Textile Control order.

It is stated that whenever the textile commissioner felt that it was in the interests of the public to distribute the entire quota himself, he was empowered to do so. In consequence of such powers vested in him, the orders were issued against the eight mills.

Government sources declined to reveal the names of the mills concerned, but it is learnt that these mills include some of the leading ones in the city's textile industry.

Textiles Fund Committee Officer Appointed

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. P. S. Naidu has been appointed Officer on Special Duty, Cotton Textiles Fund Committee. He will survey the quality of the cloth and yarn manufactured for export and also ascertain the extent to which complaints with regard to the quality of textiles exported are justified. He will visit both mills and processing establishments for this purpose.

BIBINAGAR DACOITY CASE

Razvi Recalls Message On Gandhiji's Death

SECUNDERABAD, July 1 (UPI): Syed Kasim Razvi, the Razakar leader today, recalled the condolence message, he issued on the death of Mahatma Gandhi as defence evidence, before the special tribunal which tried the Bibinagar dacoity case. In this connection, he put Mr. R. Jaipal Rao, monitoring supervisor, All-India Radio, Hyderabad, in the witness box.

Acting as his own defence counsel, Kasim Razvi elicited from witness that the Deccan Radio did not make a record of his condolence message. The script of the message could not be traced in the office. The message, however, appeared in the official programme bulletin of the radio.

The witness read out the message which spoke highly of the ideals of Mahatma Gandhi and his services to the country and warned Indians that if they did not pursue the path shown by him it would prove disastrous for them. Lastly, the message asked the Muslims to mourn his death by closing their shops, etc. The message printed on the official programme was admitted as exhibit B 59.

Two other defence witnesses named by Nawab Qadar Ali Khan, A-2, and Nazir Ali Khan, 1-3, were also examined today.

Khwaja Ghulam Izzat Khan (70) defence witness for Nawab Qadar Ali Khan, A-2, examined by Dawood Khan, defence counsel, said that the accused came from Abul Ellahi dynasty and he knew him since his childhood. He was grandson of his Murshid (spiritual guru). He was pious temperate and God-fearing.

CROSS-EXTMINATION

In cross-examination by the Advocate-General, Rao Bahadur Rajaram Aiyer, witness admitted that he respected the accused because he was a grandson of his spiritual guru. He did not know if the accused was a member of the Majlis-Ittehad-ul-Muslimeen.

Witness further stated that although he was not a member of the Majlis, he attended general meetings organised by Razakars. He used to see the accused in the meetings.

Before the court rose for the day, Lal Mohomed, defence witness for Nazir Ali, A-3, was examined.

Lal Mohomed, who described himself as police patel of a village in Nalgonda, is a detenu since April 1948.

FRESH ENUMERATION IN TRAVANCORE

Election Commissioner's Statement

TRIVANDRUM, July 1, (PTI): Mr. Sukumar Sen, Chief Election Commissioner, said here yesterday that there would be fresh enumeration in the Travancore area of the Travancore-Cochin State as the electoral rolls prepared earlier on the basis of adult franchise did not contain all the particulars required.

He told pressmen that the Travancore-Cochin Delimitation Committee had just submitted its proposals to the State Government. The proposals would be examined by the Government and submitted to the Election Commission.

In the delimitation of constituencies administrative and geographhical division would be kept intact as far as possible. Mr. Sen said.

Restore Cloth Price Cut

PLEA TO FINANCE MINISTER

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Representatives of Bombay's textile industry today pleaded for the immediate restoration of the four per cent cut in cloth prices effected by the Central Government in November last, when Sir Chintaman Deshmukh, Finance Minister, Government of India, met the Committee of the Bombay Millowners' Association this afternoon.

The Finance Minister, while giving no definite assurance to their demand, is reported to have promised to look into the question and discuss the issue with his other Cabinet colleagues.

There was a free and frank exchange of views between the Millowners spokesmen and the Finance Minister on various matters concerning the textile industry. The spokesmen of the industry particularly brought to the notice of the Minister the difficulty they were experiencing on account of the working of certain provisions of the Indian Income Tax Act.

Mr. Neville Wadia, Vice-Chairman of the Association, welcomed Sir Chintaman.

Later, the Finance Minister lunched with the members of the Association.

Two Burnt To Death

RAJKOT, July 1 (PTI): An elderly woman and her grand-daughter were burnt to death in a fire which broke out in a house last night in Garadia Kua road locality.

The fire brigade, helped by the police managed to bring the fire under control. The cause of the fire is not known.

FORESTS WILL AID OUR ECONOMY

Sheriff's Plea To Plant Trees

BOMBAY, Saturday.

THE imperative necessity of preserving India's forest wealth to stabilise the economy of the country was stressed by the Sheriff of Bombay and the Civil Supplies Minister when they planted saplings at two functions held this morning to inaugurate the "Vana Mahotsava" Week this morning.

In the presence of members of the diplomatic corps, officials and non-officials, Mr. Fazal Rahimtoola, the Sheriff, planted two saplings near the gate of the Town Hall, Bombay, early this morning.

He said that the disappearance of forests over large areas in the country has been responsible for the gradual change, for the worse, of rainfall and climate, erosion and enundation of fertile fields and the drying-up of tanks, reservoirs and waterways, with the result that agriculture and industry have suffered to no small extent.

NATIONAL WORK

Describing tree planting as a vital national work, Mr. Fazal stated that in cities too, as in villages, the need for trees was equally important. The necessity of trees for providing children with healthy, happy and beautiful surroundings could not be overemphasised, he added. "They create a sense of beauty and orderliness in them and sometimes bring out their dormant artistic talent."

Mr. Dinkerrao Desai Civil Supplies Minister, planted a cocoanut sapling in the compound of the Bharatiya Vidyabhuvan, Andheri, in the presence of a large gathering of students and members of the staff.

The Minister pointed out that it was not enough merely planting trees, but the young men should see that they grow up properly. Otherwise it was a waste of energy, money and labour, he added.

The deterioration of the forests in the country was largely due to the unscrupulous cutting down of trees for fuel purposes during the last war, Mr. Desai said. "Viramgam, once the garden of Gujerat, has now been practically reduced to a barren area", he stated. One of the important factors for the stabilisation of the country's economy was the preservation of its forest resources, the Minister added.

Nearly 5,000 students from the various educational institutions of the city today went in batches to the Kahneri National Park and planted saplings there.

Governor Inaugurates Vana Mahotsava At Poona

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The "Vana Mahotsava" Fortnight in the Bombay State was inaugurated this morning, by Raja Maharaj Singh, Governor of Bombay, when he and Rani Maharaj Singh planted Ashoka saplings in the Sabhaji Park, Poona, Shri M. P. Patil, Minister for Agriculture and Forests, Dr. M. D. D. Gilder Minister for Public Health, Shri M. M. Naik-Nimbalkar, Minister for Labour and Industries, also planted Ashowa saplings in the Park. The convalescing Chief Minister Mr. B. G. Kher is expected to plant a tree in the compound of his Poona house later on.

On Sunday morning Mr M. P. Patil Minister for Agriculture, will plant a tree near the Chandvali Hill, where a monument to the memory of Mahatma Gandhi was erected last year.

CITY & SUBURBS

TODAY

Hindu: Adhik Ashad Vad 3, 2006.
Muslim: Ramzan 15, 1369
Parsi: Behman 3, 1319
Sunrise 6-5 a.m.,
Sunset 7-30 p.m.
Hightide 01-16, 14-10
Lowtide 07-20, 20-26

Today's Engagements

YOUNG MEN'S HINDU ASSOCIATION: Mr. T. A. Kulkarni will speak on 'Milk problem in Bombay' at Brahaman Sabha Hall Girgaum 6-30 p.m.

CONVOCATION: Indian Montessory Training Course, Mr Morarji Desai will address at The St. Xavier College Hall at 5-45 p.m.

ASTROLOGICAL SOCIETY: Lecture on 'Horoscopical Forecast' by Prof. L. K. Chary at Bharatiya Vidya Bhuvan, Chowpatty at 5 p.m.

YOUTH' OWN UNION: "Free Thought at Cama Library at 6-55 p.m.

SOCIALIST PARTY: Meeting at 6 p.m. opposite Podar College, Matunga.

JANATA KENDRA: Free Reading Room inauguration at 5-30 p.m. in Kamgar Sadan Hall, Mazagaon.

LIQUOR PERMITS ON HEALTH GROUNDS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Persons holding permits for personal consumption of foreign liquor on grounds of health may get their permits renewed at the Foreign Liquor Permit Office in Greater Bombay, and at the offices of the Superintendents of Prohibition and Excise in the mofussil. Where a progressive cut of half a unit per quarter is voluntarily accepted, the permit will be renewed on production without payment of any fresh fees.

In other cases the permit holders will have to obtain fresh permits and undergo fresh medical examination on payment of the requisite fees.

Bye-Election To Bombay Council

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A bye-election to the Bombay Legislative Council from the Bombay City-cum-Bombay Suburban District General Constituency has been ordered by the Governor. The seat was rendered vacant by the death of Prof. S. R. Dawar.

The last date for nomination of candidates is July 12, 1950, the scrutiny of nominations taking place the same day. Polling will be held on August 10 and votes will be counted on August 12.

OXFORD SCHOOL ATLAS

The fifteenth edition of THE OXFORD SCHOOL ATLAS for India, Pakistan, Burma and Ceylon by John Bartholomew is just published. This standard atlas has been noted for its accuracy and neat execution of detail. The present edition is thoroughly revised and includes regional maps with the new state boundaries and district boundaries, up-to-date population and area tables, new political maps of Burma and Ceylon, and 1948-9 import and export trade figures. The atlas comprises 64 pages and is good value for Rs. 2.

Govt. House News

GANESHKHIND, July 1. (PTI): The Governor of Bombay and Rani Maharaj Singh performed the ceremony of three planting at Sambhaji Park, where they were received by Shri M. R. Yardi. His Excellency addressed the gathering.

The Governor presided over the opening and naming ceremony of the hall of the Poona school and home for the blind at Koregaon Park, where he was received by Shri P. H. Mehta, president of the school and home.

HARTAL: Retail cloth dealers of Surat observed hartal on July 1 as a protest against the Government order prohibiting them from charging municipal octroi over and above the statutory retail price of cloth.

ENSURE ENROLMENT OF EVERY VOTER

Jayaprakash's Demand At City Conference

Bombay, Saturday.

MR. JAYAPRAKASH NARAYAN convener of the conference for free and fair elections which was held this evening at the Blavatsky Lodge, addressing the delegates to the conference said that among the several issues which had to be held next year, the first was the registration of voters.

He said that very little had been done by Government to see that voters were made conscious of their right to vote. It was desirable that all parties should co-operate in the task of seeing that every voter took the trouble to see that his name was entered on the rolls.

Another question which arose in connection with the elections was the delimitation of constituencies which had already begun, although it had not yet been decided whether there should be single-member or plural constituencies. The issue of single or plural constituencies should be decided upon before the work of delimitation was undertaken.

Continuing, Mr. Jayaprakash stated that as regards the physical demarcation of constituencies all parties should be consulted so that there would be no gerrymandering and, so that all parties would have a chance of seeing that the areas were not broken up in such a manner that in no constituency would the opposition have a chance against the party in power.

VOTING SYSTEM

On the system of voting, the convener said that the cumulative system of voting should be adopted wherever there are plural constituencies. The location and number of polling booths was also of the utmost importance and the booths should be so located that no voter had to walk more than two miles to cast his vote.

Mr. Jayaprakash also referred to the possibility of dishonest means being used in the elections and said that this should not be dismissed as malicious propaganda, but as there have been instances of unfair methods used in elections, steps should be taken to stop malpractices.

Dr. R. P. Paranjappe, who presided over the conference, endorsing the convener's stand with regard to the number and location of polling booths, said that arrangements should also be made at the polling booths for the observance of strict secrecy of voting and nobody should have access to the voter from the time he entered the booth till he had cast his vote. Before and during voting all kinds of pressure on the voter should be forbidden.

All measures to prevent tampering with the voting boxes should be taken, and the counting of votes should be carried out in the presence of candidates or their representatives, and every voting paper should be counted unless it is invalid.

Continuing, Dr. Paranjappe said that any reasonable reform must involve the abandonment of the single member constituencies, and larger constituencies established from which four or five members were returned. The idea that the representative assembly would be a small scale map of the country was not carried out under the system of single member constituencies.

In conclusion, the speaker pleaded for the establishment of the cumulative system of voting whereby each voter had as many votes as there were members to be elected to the multi-membered constituency.

TENEMENTS FOR D. P.s Applications Invited

BOMBAY, Saturday.

About 120 two-room tenements are available in the Mulund Colony for being offered to displaced persons. The tenements will be sold outright or on instalment basis or rented at Rs. 22-8-0 per month by the Government, exclusive of municipal and property taxes. The allotment will be made only to the displaced persons residing in barracks in Mulund Camp, those transferred or under transfer to Mulund from Nasik Camps and displaced persons residing in Madh and Akbar Camps.

Applications should be addressed to the Director of Rehabilitation, Cooperage, Bombay, so as to reach him by July 15, 1950.

TODAY'S RADIO

SUNDAY, JULY 2.

Air News From Delhi

7-30 a.m. Bhor Bhaee. 7-40 AJ Ka Karyakram. 7-45 Amritlal, G. songs. 8-15 Saraswati Rane, 11 Tare Sitare. 11-45 Vimal Warde, Khayal. 12-15 p.m. A. D. Bhosale, Khayal. 12-50 Kunjalata Desai, G. Pad. 1-10 Hazara Singh, G. recital. 1-40 Promenade Concert. 5 J. L. Ranade, Khayal. 5-30 Hazara Singh G. Recital. 6-10 Kunjalata Desai, G. songs. 6-20 Ekrath Prabhu violin solo. 6-30 A. D. Bhosale, Khayal. 7-10 Locals. 7-20 Bhajan Dhun, Violin duet. 7-30 J. L. Ranade, 7-45 Kamgar Sabha. 8-30 Rama Hariharan Veena Solo. 9-45 Bombay Radio Orchestra, Light Composition. 10 Silloo Panthaki, Violin. 10-30 Olga Craen, Piano.

VARIATIONS: 7-30 a.m. Bhor Bhaee. 7 Hazara Singh, Guitar recital. 8-45 Saraswati Rane, Marathi song. 11-45 Taramandal. 12-45 Rajen Sarkar. 1 p.m. Bhavgeet. 1-50 J. L. Rande, Khayal. 5-30 Gammat Jammat. 6 Abhang, Dhav. 6-20 Gaon Panchayat. 6-50 Grampanchayati. 7-20 As in Bombay. 8-15 Vimal Wakde, Bhavgeet. 8-30 Talk in Hindi. 8-45 Sandeshi. 9 A. D. Bhosale, Bhajan. 9-30 Radio Trailor. 10 Saraswati Rane Classical Music.

BARODA

7-30 Binati. 7-45 Aavte Athavadie. 7-50 As in Ahmedabad. 8-15 Aftab I Mousiqui Ustad Faiyaz Khan. 9 Vinayakrao Potkar, Violin. 9-10 Madhusudan G. Bhatt. 5-30 p.m. Violin Par Ek-Raag. 6-10 Thumri Pilu. 6-30 Gramano Mate. 7 Raas-Ras. 7-15 Mahabharatnun Rasadarshan. 7-30 Aftab I Mousiqui Ustad Faiyaz Khan. 8 Aa Masanu Geet. 8-10 Sthanik Samachar ane Havaman. 8-30 Apni Pasandgi. 9-30 As in Bombay.

AHMEDABAD

7-30 a.m. Prabhat. 7-40 Sitar Par Lalit. 7-50 Manthan. 8-15 Umang. 9 Rang Rang Vadaliyan. 5-45 p.m. Bhakti Bhavana. 6-10 As in Baroda. 6-30 Amne Kaho. 6-45 Sitar Par Kalyan. 7 Desh Angni Thumri. 7-15 Aadiyugnun Sanskurt Sahithya 7-30 Majoor Bhaio Mate. 8 Locals. 8-5 Sitar Par Kedar. 8-30 B. P. Bhatt, Khayal. 9-30 As in Bombay.

B B C

BOMBAY

GENERAL OVERSEAS SERVICE: 7-45 a.m. The World of Movement. 8-15 British Orchestra. 8-30 Soviet Jugoslav Conflict and World Peace. 9 Canada Calling. 10 Programme Parade. 11-45 Time for Worship. 12-45 p.m. Programme Parade. 1 Anything To Declare? 1-30 Listeners' Choice. 2-30 Country Magazine. 3 Sunday Service. 3-30 Eve Gettleson, Violin. 4 English Magazine. 4-45 Nights at the Opera. 5-45 Accordeon Interlude. 6 From the Children's Hour. 6-45 My Kind of Music. 7-45 Concerto. 8-45 The George Mitcheell Glee Club. 9-15 People Who Have Influenced Me. 9-45 Puffney Post Office.

EASTERN SERVICE: 7-30 p.m. Radio Roubabout. 8-5 Mashriz Ki Kahani-Magrib Ki Zubani. 8-30 Bachchon Ke Lie.

"Radio Farm Forum"

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Hon'ble Shri M. P. Patil, Minister for Agriculture and Forests, Government of Bombay, will broadcast a message to villagers from All India Radio, Bombay, in the "Radio Farm Forum" programme at 6-20 p.m. on Sunday on Bombay 'B'. On Monday too the Hon'ble Minister will broadcast a message for Kannada listeners at 6-50 p.m. on Bombay 'B' and not on Bombay 'A' as mentioned previously.

WIDESPREAD RAIN ALONG W. COAST

All-India Weather

POONA, July 1 (PTI): The following is the daily weather summary for Saturday:

The seasonal trough of low pressure has shifted slightly north westwards and is marked over south Bihar and the adjoining areas. In association with it, the monsoon has been active in north east India outside Orissa, in east and north Madhya Pradesh, east Uttar Pradesh and Vindhya Pradesh. Fairly widespread, light to moderate, rain has also occurred along the west coast of the Peninsula. There has been little rain elsewhere in the Peninsula.

FORECAST VALID UNTIL SUNDAY EVENING: The monsoon will be active in sub-Himalayan West Bengal, Bihar, Chota Nagpur, East Uttar Pradesh, Vindhya Pradesh and north east Madhya Pradesh and strengthen in Travancore-Cochin and Malabar-south Kanara. The monsoon will continue to be weak over the rest of the Peninsula. There will however, be fairly widespread, light to moderate, rain in the Konkan.

Local showers are likely in Gangetic West Bengal and a few showers in Orissa, west Madhya Pradesh, west Uttar Pradesh, the Punjab (Ind) Gujarat and south Deccan.

Heavy Rainfall Warning:—

Locally heavy rain may occur in Malabar South Kanara and Cochin during the next 48 hours.

The following is the daily weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches during the past 24-hour from July 1, 1950, and departure from normal recorded at 8-30 a.m. on Saturday.

Abu 82 65 0 0.1 minus 5.2 Ahmedabad 101 76 0.6 0.6 minus 3.4 Ahmednagar 94 72 0 2.0 minus 3.3 Allahabad 99 75 0.3 0.9 minus 1.5 Ambala 107 82 0 0.7 minus 2.8 Aurangabad 95 73 0 3.3 minus 2.4 Bangalore 87 65 T 1.1 minus 1.9 Baroda 99 81 0 0 minus 6.7 Belgaum 83 68 0 2.7 minus 5.8 Bhavanagar 102 82 0 0.1 minus 4.0 Bhopal 98 79 0 1.4 minus 5.8 Bhuj 92 81 0 0 minus 1.5 BOMBAY 90 82 0 11.2 minus 8.6 Calcutta 84 79 0.1 15.2 Plus 3.1 Kanpur 99 81 0 2.2 minus 1.3 Cuttack 86 79 0 73 minus 3.2 Darjeeling 65 56 4.5 30.9 plus 5.7 Dehra Dun 89 77 0 7.1 minus 2.0 Delhi 105 89 0 0.7 minus 2.5 Gwalior 106 91 0 Hyderabad (Dn.) 85 75 0 1.9 minus 2.6 Indore 97 76 0 1.7 minus 4.4 Jaipur 102 83 0 0.3 minus 2.1 Jubbulpore 83 75 T 5.5 minus 2.1 Kolhapur 86 73 0 1.1 Lucknow 97 79 1.1 2.4 minus 2.4 Ludhiana 106 85 0 0 minus 2.5 Madras 100 81 0 2.1 plus 0.1 Mahabaleshwar 79 70 63 0.1 10.1 minus 34.9 Mussorie 66 63 0 5.5 minus 3.8 Mysore 87 67 0 1.5 minus 1.0 Nagpur 82 75 0.4 4.5 minus 4.7 Octacamund 68 55 0 2.1 minus 4.6 Patna 90 79 0.3 12.2 plus 4.8 Patiala 106 85 0 0.2 — Poona 90 75 0 0.9 minus 3.7 Rajkot 99 80 0 0 minus 4.3 Ranchi 82 73 1.6 18.7 plus 9.6 Shillong 74 64 0.5 34.5 plus 16.1 Sholapur 95 75 0 3.2 minus 1.4 Simla 76 61 0.2 10.9 plus 4.3 Surat 93 82 T 0.6 minus 8.5.

MODEL INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE

Handicrafts' Exam. Results

Out of 74 teachers who appeared for the annual examination 55 have passed excluding those whose results have been withheld.

The following Nos. have been declared successful:—

I CLASS:— 45 52 35

II CLASS:— 60 10 22 63 72 67 93 5 49 61 4 27 18 39 26 24 74 21 15 31 50 66 48 11 56 53 42 32 30 51 70 44 47 33 84 3 62 13 59.

PASS CLASS:— 7 85 14 79 55 12 77 17 83 37 34 28 23.

The results of the following Nos. have been withheld for the present:— 2 8 9 46 58 80 81 54

Telegraph Notification

Separate concessional rate for CDE radio (wireless) telegrams in code to and from ships at sea given in Clause 454 and Section XXIII of the Posts and Telegraph Guide has been abolished from 1-7-50. Such telegrams will henceforth be treated and charged as ordinary fullrate telegrams.

I. C. L. NEARLY TASTE DEFEAT, BUT EXTRA TIME BRINGS VICTORY

RAMESH DIVECHA GETS HIS BLUE

OXFORD, July 1 (PTI-Reuter): R. Divecha, Bombay medium fast bowler, is included in the Oxfort University cricket team to meet Cambridge University at Lords next Saturday. He is one of the five new blues in the side.

The team is:— D. Carr, M. Hofmeyr (South Africa), C Van Ryneveld (South Africa), L. Campbell, C. Winn, B. Boobbyer H. Potts, P. Blake, Divecha, D. Henderson, A. Jose (Australia).

UNBEATEN CENTURY BY J. A. DADYSETT

Gymkhana Cricket Over The Week-End

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Parsee Gymkhana in their friendly match with Bhatia Sports Club scored a convincing victory over the latter at the Kennedy Sea-face.

Bhatia Sports Club declared their innings closed with the score 167 for 6 wickets at tea-time. H. G. Kapadia, the skipper retired after scoring 57 runs which included 8 hits to the boundary.

Parsee Gymkhana rattled up the required runs with the loss of 3 wickets. A beautiful unbeaten century by J. A. Dadyseth and a brilliant 59 runs by N. H. Colah paved the way for their victory. The scores were:—

JARSEE GYMKHANA BEAT BHATIA SPORTS CLUB BY SEVEN WICKETS AND 27 RUNS AT THE KENNEDY SEA-FACE.

Bhatia S.C.:—167 for 6 Wkts declared (H. G. Kapadia retired 57, S. P. Bhatia 37, R. G. Asher 24; J. D. Engineer 2 for 32, K. K. Katrak 2 for 49).

Parsee Gymkhana:—194 for 3 Wkts. (J. A. Dady Seth not-out 101, N. H. Colah 59, J. R. Mullan 25).

P. J. Hindu Gymkhana 'A' drew with their own 'B' team on their home ground at the Kennedy Sea-face. 'A' team scored 202 for 9; while 'B' replied with 126 for 8. The scores were:—

P. J. Hindu Gymkhana 'A':—202 for 9 Wkts declared (R. R. Chandorkar—retired 53, V. M. Pandit 44, M. Z. Apte 22; N. C. Jhaveri 4 for 58, Harshadrai 2 for 35).

P. J. Hindu Gymkhana 'B':—126 for 8 Wkts. (M. A. Sampat 51, Lalla Gulab 28, S. Kishinchand 19; T. P. Rege 2 for 22, S. S. Trilokekar 2 for 15, V. P. Shah 2 for 25).

At Bombay Gymkhana a narrow victory of 16 runs for Rallies (India) Sports Club resulted. Batting first Bombay Gymkhana 'B' were all out for 100 runs.

In reply Rallies (India) Sports Club made 116 runs: E. J. Carvalho hit up a good knock of 49 runs in which he had 5 fours.

The scores:—

Bombay Gymkhana 'B':—100 all out (J. M. Bengimra 27, J. J. Yardly 18; Carvalho) for 15, Vyayakar 3 for 37).

Rallies (India) S.C.:—116 all out (E. J. Carvalho 49, Glover R. 24; G. Marsden 3 for 13, J. J. Yardly 2 for 6 runs).

In the Day's Sport

FOOTBALL

Cooperage

4-30 p.m. Kanara Y. F. vs National (Karnatak League).

5-30 p.m. Maharashtra XI vs. G. I. P. Railway. (Hanrich's Shield).

St. Xavier's College Ground, Parel

3-30 p.m. Famous S. C. vs. Hill XI.

4-30 p.m. Indian Gymkhana vs. Bombay City. (Second Division Harwood League).

5-30 p.m. Rashid's vs. Rainbow. (Callan Cup).

G. I. P. Railway Ground, Parel

4-35 p.m. B. K. Samaj vs. Fort Rangers. (H. V. M. Cup).

5-35 p.m. Youth's Union vs. M. B. M. Sports Club. (Musry Cup)

BADMINTON

W. I. A. A. Club House

4 p.m. Mens Singles first round (W. I. A. A. Tournament).

WATERPOLO

Gelwalla Baths

9-30 a.m. Waterpolo League

B. E. S. T. Hold Sway Over Champions

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A sensational goal in the second session of extra time enabled Bombay's premier soccer side India Culture League to emerge victorious by the odd goal in three at the expense of B.E.S.T. in the Hinrich's Shield Football Tournament at the Cooperage this evening.

It was a rude shock was in store for the Culture League and this evening saw them in poor form and had they lost they could not any way feel sorry for the losers gave a good account and actually deserved to win, having had the better of the exchanges.

The B.E.S.T. took advantage of India Culture League playing one short to open their account in the scond minute of play when Khandia scored from close in after Bhoja had attempted to collect by diving forward.

I.C.L. confidently tried to neutralize this lead and were twice within reach. Thomas tried, but he was covered well by at least four defenders. Then, Peter went through and pushed to goalmouth but Laloo fumbled and then recovered to shoot, but the second try was well covered and Laloo had to shoot high and in doing so, he was unlucky to hit the cross-bar and the rebound went to Parab who failed to connect in time.

B.E.S.T.'s opening goal was no lighting effect or reserve potential energy for they were seen to advantage and it seems as though the "Reds" were ruling the day and they managed to stick to their lead up to the initial half.

The Tramwaymen resumed the succeeding period without Azavedo, their left back, who was nursing an injured head, but he resumed after medical attention.

To the I.C.L. supporters it seemed that their side would go all out to save their name and so far unbeaten record since the Harwood League commenced, but B.E.S.T. resorted to the best secret weapon—attack in order to defend—and this kept I.C.L.'s custodian and defence active. They even pressed hard so as to miss two good chances of going ahead.

Every minute and every second getting more and more hectic and I. C. L. were marking "Father Time." Ind order to even up, and the reward came from that brilliant Olympic and Indian right inner Parab, who slammed the ball into goal over the top of the entire defence off a pass from Salvi, just five minutes before the end.

But the next five minutes nearly brought in the winner for the champions, but they were unlucky and were time and again crowded out in goal area. A couple of incidents of dangerous play were seen, but to no avail as the refree handled affairs tactfully.

As the game ended at the call of full time with no result, extra time was ordered after the young supporters of the worthy stars were cleared away with the help of the police and players. When they surged on to the ground.

The last three minutes before the end of the second period of extra time I. C. L. clinched the issue with a sensational goal by Laloo who sent in a ground shot that even pierced through the net and referee on examining the damage awarded a goal.

The teams were:-

INDIA CULTURE LEAGUE:- Bhoja, Mukherjee, Woodcock Narayan, Paul, Govind, Salvi, Parab, Laloo, Thomas, Peter.

B. E. S. T. Prabhakar, Pinto, Azavedo, Arjun, Jairam, Shetty, Sawant, Shevrain, Khandia, Gomes, Pimpalgoakar.

Referee:. N. K. Utchil.

CALCUTTA FOOTBALL LEAGUE

CALCUTTA, July 1 (PTI): Following are the results of the First Division football league matches played here today.

East Bengal 3, Sporting Union 0.

Calcutta Garrison 3, Calcutta Football Club 0.

BANGALORE, July 1 (PTI): The Bangalore Blues Football Club scored a two-one victory over the Navarathna Football Club, in the preliminary rounds of the Sri Puttiah Memorial Football Tournament for Sri Ranga Vilas Cup in a replay here to-

MOTORMEN BEAT POLICEMEN

Indian Football League At Parel

BOMBAY Saturday.

General Motors maintained their unbeaten record in the First Division of the Indian Football League played at St. Xavier's College Ground, this evening when they accounted for Greater Bombay Police 'A' by a solitary goal.

In an evenly contested game the Motormen opened their account in the second session when S. Baptista scored the winning goal from an indirect kick.

Earlier, in the same tournament Dockyard "A" and Little Pioneer's "A" were concerned in a goalless draw.

In the second division game played still earlier Youth's Union accounted for St. Xavier's College 'B' by three goals to nil. E. David scored all the goals and was therefore honoured with performing the coveted hat-trick

Two more matches were played in the second division of the Indian Football League on the GIP Railway Ground. Indian Air Force were concerned in a goalless draw with Malabar Bamboo Manufacturers.

Then, Blue Wizards accounted for Asbestos Cement by the odd goal in three Abreu and Mendonca scored for the former, while Asbestos Cement's goal was scored by Aboobaker.

A WORTHY CRICKET MEMORIAL AT LORDS

Paintings Of India's Test Grounds To Be Utilized

LONDON, July 1. (PTI-Reuter): Oil paintings of five test cricket grounds in India are to be sent to cricket headquarters at Lord's, London, as part of a cricket memorial.

When the question of an Imperial cricket memorial was discussed at the recent Imperial Cricket Conference, it was decided to utilise a large room at Lord's with oil or water colour paintings of test match grounds of the countries of the Commonwealth cricket countries.

India has agreed to send oil paintings of Eden Gardens (Calcutta) Chepauk (Madras) Brabourne Stadium (Bombay) Willingdon Ground (New Delhi) and Green Park (Kanpur).

It is expected to have the memorial completed within two years. It should be ready, therefore, by the time India's team is in England in 1952.

Aly Khan Buys Stud Near Newmaket

LONDON, July 1. (PTI-Reuter): Prince Aly Khan has bought the 150-acre-Sandwich Stud at Chevely, near Newmarket, including the 70 thoroughbred mares, yearlings and foals at the stud. The deal is one of the biggest in bloodstock for many years.

Until 1947 the stud belonged to Lord Roseberry. The price has not been disclosed.

Prince Aly Khan and his father, the Aga Khan, have vast interests in the thoroughbred breeding industry in England, France and Eire, but this is the first Newmarket stud owned by Prince Aly Khan.

Club Cricket In Bombay

MANY ALL-ROUND PERFORMANCES

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Several Club Cricket matches were played to-day in the City and many all round as well as several batting and bowling performances were witnessed. The results of the matches played to-day were as follows.

POLICE SPORTS CLUB BEAT FRIENDS CRICKET CLUB BY SIX WICKETS AND 27 RUNS AT THE KENNEDY SEA-FACE.

Friends C.C.:—123 for 5 wkts. declared (A J Sheikh 50, M N Samuel not-out 32, S A Kotkar not-out 22; Temkar 2 for 10, J C Roach 2 for 20).

Police Sports Club:—160 for 3 wkts. (B P Kadam retired 52, Temkar 41, V Deshmukh not-out 35).

FORT VIJAY CRICKET CLUB BEAT BOMBAY MUNICIPAL SPORTS CLUB BY TWO WICKETS AND 53 RUNS AT AZAD MAIDAN.

Bombay Municipal S.C.:—130 all out (S. D. Aras 41, D Y Dandekar not-out 37, J S Subnis not-out 15: Umesh 2 for 18, Lohana 2 for 33).

Fort Vijay C.C.:—183 for 8 wkts. (S. P. Shah 59, S S Balgi 53, Khichadia 20; S D Aras 3 for 61, Dandekar 2 for 35).

ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE GYMKHANA BEAT TIMES OF INDIA SPORTS CLUB BY 37 RUNS AT AZAD MAIDAN.

St. Xavier's College Gym.:—117 for 7 wkts. (B R. Irani retired 52, S. K. Ratansey "1; Rodrigues 2 for 16 Burkul 2 for 25).

Times of India S.C.:—80 all out (Burkul 25, J Lofez 14, V H Patherfekar 14; P Sheikh 3 for 9 runs, B R Irani 3 for 24, S K Rattansey 3 for 26).

SASSANIAN CRICKET CLUB BEAT A.C.C. SPORTS CLUB BY 41 RUNS AT AZAD MAIDAN.

Sassanian C.C.:—161 for 6 wts. declared (J D Madon 42, N P Thanawalla not-out 33, N Contractor 20; W Fernandes 2 for 29).

A.C.C. Sports Club:—120 all out (C Fernandes 40, W Fernandes 39; D Panthakey 5 for 24).

B.B. & C.I. RLY. TRAFFIC S.C. DREW WITH BOMBAY TELEPHONE SPORTS CLUB AT CROSS MAIDAN.

B.B. & C.I. Rly. Traffic S.C.:—168 for 8 wkts declared (Lachhamandas 81 S V Rajadhyaksha 45, M D Telang 25; Drego 4 for 42, V R Ragnekar 3 for 65)

Bombay Telephone S.C.:—129 for 5 wkts. (P D'Souza not-out 83, V R Rangnekar not-out 35; Lachhamandas 3 for 30).

B.E.S.T. Sports Club beat Reserve Bank of India Sports Club by two wickets and 66 runs at Oval.

Reserve Bank of India S.C.:—71 all-out (Ingle 31, Mayo 13; S Mahadeo 5 for 29, Satghare 3 for 13).

B.E.S.T. Sports Club:—137 for 8 wkts. (Satghare retired 50, Dandekar 29, S Mahadeo 24, Engineer not-out 20; Corderio 4 for 24).

LEVERS SPORTS CLUB DREW WITH WIMCO SPORTS CLUB AT OVAL.

Levers S.C.:—100 for 8 wkts. declared (Alwaris 29, Padbidri 20; D G Salian 4 for 24).

Wimco S.C.:—57 for nine wkts. (G. S Amin 11, P J Madan 10; Rath 4 for 8 runs, Rasequina 2 for 12, M S Padbidri 2 for 21).

HIGH COURT SPORTS CLUB DREW WITH CONSTRUCTION EMPLOYEES RECREATION CLUB AT OVAL.

Construction Employees Recreation Club:—161 for 3 wkts. declared (S D Kulkarni retired 71, M R Tarker retired 61).

High Court S.C.:—116 for 5 wkts. (Tipnis 41, Koli 25; R G Joshi 3 for 20, A G Haldipur 2 for 19).

LLOYDS BANK PRINCESS STREET BRANCH BEAT LLOYDS BANK HEAD OFFICE BY 16 RUNS AT OVAL.

Lloyds Bank Princess Street Branch: 131 all out (T S Apte 31, Ramrao 26, R S Hattangadi 25; Kaikini 3 for 21, Damania 3 for 13).

Lloyds Bank Head Office:—115 all out (Doctor 38, Damania 29; Murdeshwar 5 for 24, Patel 2 for 16, Gangoli 2 for 31, Apte 1 for 6 runs).

CATHEDRAL SCHOOL BEAT BURMAH SHELL SPORTS CLUB BY SEVEN WICKETS AND 5 RUNS AT OVAL.

Burmah Shell S.C.:—65 all out (Jamnadas 21, Chavan 19; Banker 3 for 11, Choonawalla 3 for 35, Lalkaka 2 for 16).

Cathedral School:—70 for 3 wkts. (Ahuja not-out 22, Lalkaka 18 Mohamadi 18; Mandrekar 1 for 18, Mehara 1 for 11).

FORM PLAYERS TO THE FORE AT WIMBLEDON

Bromwich Succumbs To Seixas

Wimbledon, July 1 (PTI-Reuter)

From has worked out so well in the Wimbledon Lawn Tennis Championships that seven of the first eight seeded players today reached the quarter-finals of the men's singles.

The exception was Australian John Bromwich, a former finalist, who could not match the brilliance of American Victor Seixas, seeded number twelve who won 6-1, 7-5, 4-6, 6-3. Seixas gave a perfect exhibition of serving, smashing and volleying against which Bromwich could never get going.

Queen Mary and Prime Minister, Clement Attlee were among the large centre court crowd who watched this match and another in which American Billy Talbert, second seed, sent another Australian, 34-year-old Adrian Quist 6-3, 6-3, 6-2.

Three other Americans reached the last eight. Budge Patty was speedy and accurate to beat A. C. Van Swol, Holland, 8-6, 6-4, 8-6; Gardnar Mulloys accurate driving beat erratic Australian Bill Sidwell 6-4, 6-3, 7-5 and lefthander Art Larsen smashed his way to 6-1, 6-3, 6-1, win over J. Molinari, (France).

Frank Sedgman, young Australian and number one seed, mehodically wore down Fred Kovaleski to win 6-3, 6-3, 6-4 and remove one American challenge.

Immaculate driving carried South African Eric Sturgess to a 6-2, 3-6, 6-3, 6-4 over ambideroud Australian Geoff Brown.

Sturgess may take it as an omen that Brown has only been beaten at Wimbledon by the eventual winner or runnerup.

Jaroslav Drobny, representing Egypt, beat 20-year old Australian Ken McGregor 6-3, 6-2, 7-5. Drobny combined powerful service with accurate driving and avenged his defeat in the Australian championships early this year.

Quarter-final matches in order of draw will be: Sedgman vs. Larsen, Drobny vs. Mulloy, Seixas vs Sturgess, Patty vs Talbert.

In the only two women's singles played Doris Hart (United States) beat Nancy Chaffe, (United States) 6-2; 6-2. and Mrs. Patricia Todd (United States) beat Mrs. Alec McKelvi (Britain) 6-1, 6-2. to enter the last eight.

Capacity crowd on the centre square watched an interesting men's doubles match in which the French API, Jean Borotra and Bernard Destremau went down fighting to the Australians, Mervyn Rose and George Worthington 6-3, 6-2, 7-5.

The combined ages of Borotra playing in his twenty-fifth Wimbledon and Destremau was double that of their young opponents who reached the last eight.

Three were the usual dawn queues for Wimbledon's most popular day, the first Saturday when main interest lay in the fourth day of the Men's singles.

Perhaps the most intriguing clash was between Adrian Quist, 37-year-old Australia, playing in his first Wimbledon for 15 years, and the second seed, Bill Talbert of the United States. John Bromwich, runner up two years ago, faced the powerful American, Victor Beixas.

Frank Sedgman, Australian champion and number one seed, met Fred Kovaleski.

In the sixteen players fighting out the bund Australia and the United States each had six representatives.

Also in action was the South African champion, Eric Sturgess, meeting Geoff Brown of Australia, the little man with the double fisted shots and the fastest service at Wimbledon.

The following were the results:—

MEN'S SINGLES (fourth round)

Art Larsen (United States) beat Jean Molinari (France) 6-1, 6-3, 6-1.

Gardnar Mulloy (United States) beat Bill Sidwell (Australia) 6-4, 6-3, 7-5.

Budge Patty (United States) beat R. C. Van Buok (Netherlands) 8-6, 6-4, 8-6.

Jaroslav Drobny (Egypt) beat Ken McGregor (Australia) 6-3, 6-2, 7-5.

Vic Seixas (United States) beat John Bromwich (Australia) 6-1, 7-5, 4-6, 6-3.

Eric Sturgess (South Africa) beat Geoff Brown (Australia) 6-2, 3-6, 6-3, 6-4.

WOMEN'S SINGLES (4th round)

Miss Doris Hart (United States) beat Mrs. Nancy Chaffee, (United States) 6-2, 6-2.

Mrs. Patricia Todd, (United States) beat Mrs. R. McKelvie, (Britain) 6-1, 6-1.

WOMEN'S DOUBLES (second round)

Mrs. Thelma Long (Australia) and Mrs. Joy Mottram (Britain) beat Mrs R. Dowdeswell and Miss E. Middleton (Britain) 6-2, 6-3.

Mrs. C. Harrison and Miss K. Tuckey (Britain) beat Miss Gem Hoahing and Mrs. F. Martin Davies (Britain) 6-2, 6-3.

Miss Dorothy Head and Miss B. Resenquest (United States) beat Mrs C. C. Peters and Mrs. V. Thomas 6-2, 7-5.

Mrs. T. Knight and Miss E Hutton (Britain) beat Mrs. I. Bryne and Mrs. J. White (Britain) 7-5, 7-5.

Miss C. Andrews and Miss Pat Rodgers (Britain) beat Mrs. W. Halford and Mrs. P. O'Connell (Britain)

Mrs. M. Buch and Miss Nancy Chaffee (United States) beat Mrs. P. Gardner and Miss J. Morgan (Britain) 6-0, 6-4.

Miss Gussie Moran and Mrs. Pat Todd (United States) beat Mrs. G. Walter and Miss G. Woodgate 6-3, 6-8, 6-3.

WOMEN'S DOUBLES (third round)

Mrs. Rita Anderson (United States) and Miss Jean Curry (Britain) beat Miss P. Hermsen and Mrs. L. Schmier (Netherlands) 6-2, 6-3.

Second round:

Mrs. D. Coutts and Miss P. Ward (Britain) beat Mrs. M. Cooper and Miss P. Cowney 6-3, 6-2.

Miss M. Eyre and Mrs. H. Philipps (Britain) beat Mrs. E. Dawson-Scott and Miss E. Wilford 0-6, 6-3, 7-5.

Miss Shirley Fry and Miss Doris Hart (United States) beat Miss Barnett and Mrs. H. Rlheany (United States) 6-1, 6-2.

Miss Louise Brough and Mrs W. Dupont (United States) beat Mrs. R. McKelvie and Miss J. Stork (Britain) 6-0, 6-0.

MIXED DOUBLES (third round)

George Worthington and Mrs. T. Thelma Long (Australia) beat Harry Hopman (Australia) and Mrs. E. W. Dawson Scott, (Britain) 6-3, 10-8.

Heraldo Weiss (Argentine) and Miss Dorothy Head (United States) beat G. Oakley and Miss B Knapp (Britain) 6-3 6-2.

Sumant Misra and Mr. S. C. Cargin (India) beat V Canapole and Miss L. Manfredi (Italy) 6-3, 6-4.

MEN'S DOUBLES (third round)

J. Drobny (Egypt) and Eric Sturgess (South Africa) beat J. Harness and N. Hessen (Norway) 6-1, 6-3, 6-3

Mervyn Rose and George Worthington (Australia) beat Jean Borotra and Bernard Destremau (France) 6-3, 6-2, 7-5.

Frank Sedgman (Australia) beat Fred Kovaleski (United State) 6-3, 6-3, 6-4.

Billy Talbert (United States) beat Adrian Quist (Australia) 6-3, 6-3, 6-2.

Budge Patty and Tony Trabert (United States) beat P. Hare and F. Walton (Britain 6-4, 6-2, 6-2.

AUSTRALIA BEAT BRITAIN

BRISBANE, July 1 (PTI-Reuter): Australia beat Britain by three points (three goals and three tries) to three points (one try) in the Second Rugby League Test here today.

Australia led 5-3 at half time.

Britain won the first test in Sydney.

Seeded Players Fare Well

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The first Badminton Tournament of this season—the W. I. A. A. Open Championships, Commenced this evening at the Club's courts at Malabar Hill and twelve matches were decided in the first round of the men's Singles.

Players who have been seeded and appeared on the courts this evening reproduced their past form to win easily. B.D. Shroff, H. K. Talyarkhan, C.B. Kalappa and P.S. Nilkant figured on the days programme.

The defeat of Bombay's popular Motiram N. Desai at the hands of J. V. Kamath came as a minor surprise. Youth prevailed in a keen match which ran into three sets. Another long drawn out struggle ensued between P. M. Jhaveri and M. R. Kundaji in which the former came out the winner.

The following were the results:-

MEN'S SINGLES (1st ROUND):- B. D. Shroff beat Motilal Kapur 15-7, 15-6. W. J. Franklin beat V. V. Prabhu 17-15, 15-9 Bal Bhagwat beat V. Varadkar 15-11, 15-9. M. G. Murdeshwar beat R. Jhaveri 18-15, 15-8. J. V. Kamat beat M. N. Desai 15-7, 11-15, 15-13. C. B Kalappa beat R. K. Batra 15-3, 15-6. R. K. Talyarkhan beat Panvelkar Ram 15-4, 15-3. D. N. Dhongade beat N. G. Dhavle 15-1, 15-5. Henry Ferreira beat R. Rangachari 15-2 , 15-1. N. S. Mani beat J. Khanna 8-15, 15-13, 15-5. C. T. Shah beat P. T. Bhide 17-14, 15-12 P. M. Jhaveri beat M. R. Kundaji 7-15, 15-2, 15-9. P. S. Nil-Kanth beat G. E. A. Watt 15-2, 15-8.

FIXTURES FOR SUNDAY, 2ND JULY.

MEN'S SINGLES.

4 p.m. K. G. Kapur vs W. B. Young. 4-20 p.m. Madhav N. Pettie vs Jagdishkumar Kapur. 4-40 p.m. W. J. Franklin vs V. V. Prabhu. 5 p.m. V. Varadkar vs Bal Bhagwat; and Motilal Kapur vs B. D. Shroff. 5-20 p.m. Henry Ferreira vs R. Rangachari; and N. S. Mani vs Javer Khanna. 5-40 p.m. R. A. Dongre vs winners of Nandkumar M. vs Natekar. 6 p.m. N. S. Chandmani vs George L. Lewis. 6-20 p.m. Davinder Mohan Lal vs Baldev Katara. 6 p.m. M. G. Murdeshwar vs Ranjikant Jhaveri and M. N. Desai vs J. V. Kamath. 7 p.m. R. K. Batra vs C. B. Kalappa and Homi K. Talyarkhan vs Panaekar Ram. 7-20 p.m. N. G. Dhavle vs D. N. Thongade. 7-40 p.m. M. R. Kundaji vs P. M. Javeri and G. E. Awati vs P. S. Nilkant. 8 p.m. Henry Ferreira vs R. Rangachari and N. S. Mani vs Javer Khanna and C. T. Shah vs P. T. Bhide.

WEST INDIES PILE UP 539 FOR 4

Weekes' Records Fourth Double Century Of Tour

SOUTHAMPTON, July 1 (PTI-Reuter): The West Indies trounced the Hampshire attack on the opening day of their match here, scoring 539 for four in their first innings.

Everton Weekes hit 246 not out, his fourth double century of the tour, his runs including 35 fours.

Roy Marshall, reserve opening batsman scored 135 with two sixes and sixteen fours.

Together this pair put on 139 for the third wicket. Weekes and Walcott (58) added 126 for the fourth stand, and the unfinished fifth wicket partnership between Weekes and Christiani (45 not out) had realised 121 in 65 minutes by the close.

West Indies made a good start against Hampshire today by scoring 116 for one wicket on an easy paced pitch by lunch time.

Roy Marshall, with elegant driving and late cutting claimed fifty of 80 in 85 minutes having hit one six and five fours. His six since came from a well timed hot off Hill which sent the ball sailing over the squareleg boundary.

Rae despite taking his time put power into his offside shots. 89 after being missed two balls earlier Rae was bowled.

Marshall and Trestrail stayed until lunch when Marshall had easily passed his previous highest innings of the tour.

Derek Shackleton, promising fast medium bowler had an accurate spell of 8-2-17-0 but never looked troublesome.

At tea, the West Indies had brought their score to 229 for 3. Trestrail left at 124, clean bowled by Dare when shaping for a cut.

Marshall and Weekes then flogged the Hampshire attack in a stand which realised 139 in eighty minutes before Marshall fell bowled by Shackleton with the new ball at 263 when trying a pull. In three and a half hours he made 135. including two sixes and 16 fours.

Weekes, cuatting, driving and glancing beautifully reached his century out of 166 in 95 minutes, and was still there at tea with 125 to his credit, including 18 fours.

After tea Walcott hurt a thigh muscle and used Williams as runner. Still he drove powerfully, and for a time outpaced Weekes.

Few balls passed the bat, and the first bye came at 359. At 418 Walcott was smartly caught at deep mid on for 58 after the fourth wicket stand had realised 155 in an hour and three quarters.

Weekes, absolutely untroubled, reached his fourth double century of the tour in three hours 3o minutes, having hit 28 fours. With Christiani also hitting hard, the pair added 125 for the unfinished fifth wicket partnership by the close when the scores was 539 for four.

SCORE BOARD

WEST INDIES (First Innings)

Rae b Hill	28
Marshall b Shackleton	135
Trestrail b Dare	19
Weekes not out	246
Walcott c Dare b Hill	58
Christiani not out	45
Extras	8
Total (for 4 wkts.)	539

New Zealand Win 'Rubber'

WELLINGTON, July 1 (PTI-Reuter): New Zealand defeated the British Isles Rugby Union team here today by six points (one try and a penalty goal) to three points (one penalty goal) to win the test rubber. Britain led by three points to zero at half time.

With one test remaining New Zealand have won one and drawn one of the two previous tests.

E. GERMANYS SHORE BASES

BERLIN, July 1 (PTI-Reuter): East Germany is to establish a string of shore bases along her Baltic coastline for fleets of swift, lightly built motor-torpedo boats, the West German news agency reported today.

U. S. TROOPS AVERT 'DUNKIRK' OF S. KOREANS

Suwon Recaptured From Reds

BRITISH WARSHIPS JOIN AMERICAN FLEET: WASHINGTON ENFORCES SANCTIONS AGAINST AGGRESSION

TOKYO, July 1. (PTI-Reuter.

AMERICAN troops, armed with anti-tank guns, pushed northward today from southern landing bases to meet the Communist invaders, as General MacArthur's Headquarters announced that Suwon, 25 miles south of Seoul, was back in South Korean hands.

MacArthur's Headquarters said late tonight that advance elements of invaders penetrated Suwon last night, but were apparently not strong enough to hold their gains.

The Communists were now reported concentrated ten miles north of Suwon, fifteen miles below the Han river crossings from Seoul.

South Korean forces in divisional strength were reported still holding out in areas south-east of Seoul, their captured capital, and north-north-east of Suwon.

Some units of the British Navy and an Australian destroyer have joined the United States Seventh Fleet around Formosa, and other British ships are taking part in blockade operations along the whole Korean coast.

In Taejon, temporary seat of the South Korean Government, 75 miles south of Seoul, people gathered in the streets this morning after news that American forces had landed by air at secret bases in the south.

The people and the Defence Minister Shin Sung Mo were out to welcome the Americans, but spirits were somewhat dampened when it was announced that the vanguard o. ground forces from Japan would not reach Taejon until tomorrow morning.

About half the South Korean Government officials left Taejon early this morning for a new home farther south, but many returned when they heard help was coming and American Ambassador John Muccio rallied them.

Yesterday when Communist elements entered Suwon, General MacArthur's advanced military headquarters there was set on fire by the Americans before they pulled out for Taejon.

Reports from the city said the American Commander in Korea, Brigadier-General Jon Church, was not at his headquarters when the fire order was given, and learned of it only when he saw the buildings and airport installations in flames.

It was unknown who gave the order to pull out.

Monsoon rains over Korea restricted ground, naval and air activity today, General MacArthur's Headquarters said.

There was some enemy movement but not much below the Han river, over which the Communists have thrown two more wooden bridges, giving them three makeshift crossings from Seoul on the north bank.

'SUPERFORTS' BOMB SEOUL TARGETS

TOKYO, July 2 (PTI-Reuter): American B-29 'Superforts' today bombed Seoul's marshalling yards and bridges and anti-aircraft batteries along the Han river with "good results", it was announced here.

All the 'Superforts' returned, the Air Force Headquarters announcement said.

Low cloud-ceilings and heavy rains restricted the activity of Fifth Air Force fighters and light bombers.

With poor visibility the 'Superforts' used radar to pinpoint their targets.

U. S. Applies Sanctions

WASHINGTON, July 1 (UPI): The U.S. Government have applied economic sanction today against North Korea and is understood to be contemplating extension of this sanction against other areas in the Far East, which are Communist-dominated.

In a note to the U.N. Secretary-General, M. Trygve Lie, the U.S. Government stated that it had placed an embargo on all exports to the North Korean Communist regime, whose military forces had invaded the Republic of Korea.

"This action", the note added, "is being taken in pursuance of the United Nations Security Council resolution on June 25, requesting members nations to refrain from giving assistance to the North Korean authorities."

A spokesman for the U.S. Department of Commerce, which issues export licenses, said today that "some thought" was being given to taking similar embargo action against other areas in the Far East which are Communist-dominated.

Munshi Arriving In City Today

BOMBAY, Saturday.

India's Food Minister, Mr. K. M. Munshi, is expected to arrive in Bombay tomorrow on his way to Rajkot.

Mr. Munshi will leave for Rajkot on Monday and proceed to Dehot Sarga, the historic site for planting trees. According to mythology, Lord Krishna died at this place.

Mr. Munshi will return to Bombay on Wednesday and leave for Madras the next day.

NEW ZEALAND'S QUOTA

LAKE SUCCESS, July 1 (PTI-Reuter): New Zealand today notified the United Nations that it had contributed two frigates to assist South Korea.

12 U. S. Planes Lost

Gen. MacArthur announced twelve American Air Force planes had been lost since the beginning of operations in Korea inleuding fighters, bombers and transports.

Too Late To Save

The American ground forces arrived too late to save Suwon, walled city where the reeling South Korean divisions had tried to regroup after Communist artillery and 35-ton tanks

(Continued on Page 19)

BRITAIN CAN MOBILISE IN NO TIME

LONDON, July 1 (PTI-Reuter): Britain's Cabinet is expected to review the Korean situation and Britain's contribution to the joint defence of the South when it meets again on Monday.

The Ministry of Defence discounted reports today that special preparations were under way for calling up British reserves. Mobilisation can be effected in time through existing machinery for recalling men demobilised since the war.

Demobilisation of all men leaving the forces in the post-war years have stipulated liability to recall at any time under emergency regulations.

Only a Cabinet decision would be necessary to set the machinery in motion again for immediate expansion of the present fighting strength in the Army, Navy & Air Force.

FIRST NAVAL ACTION

WASHINGTON, July 1 (PTI-Reuter): British warships and an Australian destroyer have joined the United States Seventh Fleet assigned to blockade Korea, a Navy spokesman said here today.

The fleet's forces art concentrated in the Formosa area.

The only naval action so far reported was a bombardment of a North Korean invasion bridgehead near Samchok by an American cruiser the Naval spokesman said.

The ship swept the area with her searchlights after the shelling but results were not determined, he said.

IN NORTH'S HANDS?

Naval observer reported that Mukho, a naval base on the east coast between Samchok, was shelled north of Samchok, was reported to be in North Korean hands.

It was also stated that between 6,000 and 10,000 North Korean troops were in the general coastal area north of Samchok.

PANIC

Reports from General MacArthur's Advance Headquarters said South Koreans there were in panic and were leaving their farms.

AIR BALANCE

In latest air battle before the United States Air Force lost two P-80 fighters and one B-29 bomber, and two enemy aircraft were destroyed, the Department reported.

ROLE OF TREES IN MAKING INDIA SELF-SUFFICIENT IN FOOD

Kher's Vana Mahotsava Message

Bombay, Saturday.

"WE must protect the trees which are growing at present; we must plant more trees to take the place of those we have cut down so that our country may prosper," declared Shri B.G. Kher, Chief Minister of Bombay, in a message to the people of the State broadcast from the Bombay Station of All India Radio on the occasion of the inauguration of Vana Mahotsava, today.

The Chief Minister said that tree-planting 'en masse' was not a modern fad and quoted instances from puranas where the technique of tree-planting had been described. He also stated that the practice of planting trees on a particular day had been adopted in the United States of America and the young State of Israel.

"REVIVE THE ART"

"The science of arboriculture in ancient India, as I have so often mentioned in the past was systematically and fully developed. Apart from the glory of trees proclaimed in our various puranas and other ancient books, they describe the actual technique of planting a tree. These describe the type of soil, the position and the climate which would suit a particular type of tree. They also describe the kind of manure and the treatment after planting, necessary for the growth of the trees.

"During the two wars, there was a large-scale cutting down of our forests and even after the war, the people have been cutting down trees for fuel and other purposes without discrimination. No nation can survive without constantly regenerating its forests.

"Because of the cutting down forests indiscriminately and without proper planning, many problems arise. The fuel supply becomes irregular; the timber for building houses and for furnishing them becomes scarce. The exposed rich top soil, which had once tree-cover, starts being washed away to the seas; and the movements of ground moisture is reversed by evaporation. Thus much water is lost for growing food.

SELF-SUFFICIENCY

"To preserve independence we must be self-sufficient in our food supply. For that we must inter alia be sure of water supply in order to grow food. On the one hand, we have launched important irrigation projects, including the construction of new dams and the digging of more wells, and on the other, if the people continue to destroy our natural gift—the trees which conserve water for our agriculture—the results will be catastrophic.

"We must protect the trees which are growing at present; we must plant more trees to take the place of those we have cut down so that our country may prosper.

"This is a very happy occasion for me to associate myself with the inauguration of the 'Vana Mahotsava', a subject so dear to my mind," concluded the Chief Minister.

NAHAS DEFENDS EGYPT'S STAND

CAIRO, July 1 (PTI-Reuter).

THE Egyptian Prime Minister, Mustafa el Nahas Pasha, declared today in an interview on Korea that peace could not be preserve on the basis of "international favouritism."

DANGEROUS DRIFT

"Egypt cannot forget her own case still pending before the Security Council and we consider it a case of aggression.

"We cannot forget there are other cases for other nations, who are in a miserable condition as a result of international favouritism.

"Peace cannot be maintained on that basis.

"To achieve that purpose the big powers should grant free struggling nations their rights of independence and the unity of their territories."

POPE'S PRAYER

VATICAN CITY, July 1 (PTI-Reuter): Pope Pius told 20,000 pilgrims tonight "we hope God will keep far from the world the scourge of war and will inspire all peoples with counsels of peace."

Tory M.P. For Use Of A-Bomb In Korea

SOCIALISTS URGE TOTAL BRITISH WITHDRAWAL

(From Our Correspondent)

LONDON, July 1

Britain not likely to send troops to Korea at present Her contribution is being confined to the Navy and the R.A.F. only.

Attlee and other senior Ministers have left London on week-end engagements, but the Cabinet is meeting on Monday to review developments.

When the Commons debate Korea on Wednesday, Socialist Mr. Davis will ask for withdrawal of British naval forces, while another Socialist, Mr. Hudson, will propose that no military intervention should be under taken by Britain in support of aggression on either side.

On the other hand, Conservative Mr. Roberts will urge the use of atom bomb, but the tories have already dissociated themselves from this demand.

Many people believe that the Korean affair has not been directly instigated or ordered by Moscow and that behind the scenes moves may be made to end the hostilities.

India's acceptance of the Security Council decisions need not bar her from using her influence for the restoration of peace at the earliest.

While the Korean conflict continues there is likely to be a truce between political parties in Britain. The current session of Parliament may not be terminated by prorogation in July, but merely adjourned so that the house could be conveniently recalled if necessary any time during the long recess ending in October.

OPPOSITION PARTIES CONFER

Sir R. P. Paranjpye delivering his presidential address at the Opposition Parties' Confrence on Saturday evening at the Blavatsky Lodge.

Preparations For Nasik Congress Session

NASIK, July 1, (PTI).

THE provision Reception Committee of the fifty-sixth session of the Indian National Congress requested the Congress Working Committee not to postpone the Congress session beyond August.

The Committee, which met here this evening under the Chairmanship of Mr. B. S. Hiray, President of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee, reviewed the work of various sub-committees.

Mr. Shankarrao Deo, General Secretary of the Congress, who arrived here this morning by train from Calcutta, attended the meeting. Owing to his illness he did not take much part in the discussion.

The Committee approved the changes made in regard to location of the delegates camp. It is now proposed to locate the camp on the grounds of a vocated military dairy farm where buildings suitable for delegates quarters are available. The farm is situated opposite the proposed "Gandhi Nagar", across the main road linking the railway station to the city. It is estimated that this change would save the Committee over rupees one lakh in construction.

In order to make separate arrangements for the meetings of the Subject Committee, the Committee decided to use a spacious structure already available on the selected site which has a floor area of more than ten thousand square feet.

After reconsidering the issue the Committee decided that if possible arrangements be made for the accommodation of newspaper representatives and to reduce admission charges for press photographers.

Mr. Deo was examined by doctors and has been advised complete rest.

FULL-SCALE: Plastic industry has been started on a full-scale in the Punjab. Sixteen firms are now manufacturing plastic goods at Ferozepur and despite non-availability of polystene powder on reasonable rates, they are reported to be doing well.

U. S. General MacArthur As U.N. 'Supremo'

BEHIND THE SCENE MOVE IN SECURITY COUNCIL

LAKE SUCCESS, July 1, (PTI-Reuter).

THE Security Council, meeting again on Wednesday next, may consider suggestion that General Douglas MacArthur should be formally appointed Commander-in-Chief of all forces placed at the disposal of the United Nations to aid Southern Korea.

The suggestion has been put forward here in behind-the-scenes discussions on the possibility of symbolising the authority of the Security Council in the war.

Some Latin-American countries were understood to be pressing for a special session of the Gen. Assembly to debate the Korean question, claiming that the issue goes beyond the Security Council and should be the responsibility of all United Nations members.

It was thought that an endeavour might be made to meet their demands through the calling of a meeting of the "Little Assembly"—the Assembly's interim committee.

The Soviet Union, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Byelo-Russia and Yugoslavia do not sit on this committee having voted against its formation "as contrary to the United Nations Charter and the principle of unanimity."

OBSTACLES

It was understood several constitutional and other obstacles stood in the way of making Gen. Douglas MacArthur the Commander-in-Chief of forces of the United Nations member states in Southern Korea.

The chief difficulty appeared to be that the United Nations has not taken any concrete action nuder Article 43 of the United Nations Charter which calls for creation of a collective military force.

There is no objection to the appointment of Gen. MacArthur to head the United Nations forces and the feeling among the non-Communist members is that some way should be found to make the appointment of Gen. MacArthur permanent.

It was understood several alternative ways were being explored by which to overcome the obstacles.

INDIA ASKS FOR CLARIFICATION

NEW DELHI, July 1. (PTI): India's decision to support the Security Council's resolution on Korea is limited to the question of aggression by North Korea on South Korea and India's policy towards Communist China and Indo-China remains unaltered, it is officially stated.

It is learnt that India is expected to send her reply to the communication from M. Trygve Lie, Secretary-General of the United Nations, today asking what help India would render to South Korea in pursuance of the Security Council resolution.

DESHMUKH AMONG BUSINESSMEN

Mr. C. D. Deshmukh, Finance Minister Government of India, at a reception given by the Indian Merchants Chamber on Saturday afternoon.

Ahmedabad Corporation Inaugurated

AHMEDABAD, July 1 (PTI).

MR. MORARJI DESAI, Bombay's Home Minister, inaugurated the Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation today by planting a tree in the municipal compound.

Mr. Chinubhai Chimanlal Seth was elected first mayor.

Mr. Desai said that Ahmedabad city, the foundation of those modern structhe whole country". "The city has Patel, could be made "a model city in the whole country". "The city was preserved wealth. Wealth, however, should come out of private hoards, and flow into the channels of charities for public good in an unrestricted manner."

Messages received on the occasion included those from Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Mr. K. M. Munshi, and Mr. B. G. Kher, Bombay's Chief Minister.

Trivandrum Hartal For Sabari Scarilege

TRIVANDRUMA July 1 (PTI).

Most of the shops in Trivandrum were closed today in response to the Hindu Mahamandal call for "hartal" as an expression of "sorrow and resentment" at the recent scarilege of the Sabari Mala Sastha temple.

Bhajan parties from various quarters of the city converged at the Sri Padmanabha Swami temple this morning and held congregational prayers.

HOOLIGANS RUN AMUCK IN RAJKOT

Newspaper Office Raided: Four Injured In Police Firing

RAJKOT, July 1. (PTI):

FOUR persons were wounded when the police opened fire on a crowd of hooligans trying to set fire to the gate of a railway crossing here today.

The Government have promulgated an order under section 144 Cr. P.C. banning meetings, processions, assembly of more than five persons and carrying weapons for a period of three days military police have also been posted in the city.

The hooligans were said to be exploiting the situation arising from the students' agitation against enhanced tuition fees. Although the proposal has been withdrawn, the hooligans continued to be active, and today they pulled down lamp posts, cut telephone wires at some places and tried to break open some shops.

Raid On Newspaper Office

Some of them raided the office of the "Nutah Sourashtra", a daily paper of Rajkot, smashed the machines and furniture, and tried to set it on fire.

Again there was a hartal today, and shops, educational institutions, hotels, cinema houses and the textile mill were closed.

The District Magistrate of Madhya Saurashtra stated in the course of his prohibitory order that the measure was being taken because "irresponsible crowds have done damage to private and public properties".

The Students' Action Committee has not so far expressed any opinion on the withdrawal of Government tuition fees proposal, and was awaiting the release of student leaders.

Punjab Meeting Ends

JULLUNDUR, July 1, (PTD): The two day official conference held between the representatives of Punjab (India) and Punjab (PAK) to carry out the decisions of the Partition Committee concluded here last evening.

Matters relating to provident funds and salaries of employees of local bodies were discussed.

Service books of employees of local bodies which were left in either dominion at the time of partition were exchanged at the conference.

Oppositionist' Meeting

Spokesmen of various parties as well as eminent non-party leaders will address a public meeting today Sunday at 6 p.m. opposite Poddar College, Matunga, on the need of fair and free elections in our country.

Following are the speakers: Dr. Paranjpye, Hridtynath Kunzru, N. C. Chatterjee, Rajbhoj, Jayaprakash Narayan, Dr. N. B. Khare, Jaiplasingh and others.

Stop Press

RAJKOT SITUATION UNDER CONTROL

A press note issued by the Saurashtra Government this evening described some incidents of stone-throwing at the police and burning of a police chowki.

The doors and windows of another police chowki were smashed by a crowd the note said, adding: the mischief-mongers also tried to obstruct traffic by placing obstacles on roads such as heaps of stones, building materials and the body of the bus burnt yesterday.

"The electric bulbs of street lights in various localities have been smashed and telephone wires tampered with," the note said. "It appears there is a systematic attempt by these element to create confusion and Government is taking vigorous action to bring the situation under control.

"The continuance of the disturbances shows that the student movement was only a cloak for anti-social elements who have organised all goonda elements for the purpose".

STRENGTH OF MAO'S ARMY

LONDON, July 1. (PTI-Reuter): The Communist Party of China has now more than five million members of whom one million two hundred thousand are serving in the People's Army, Peking radio said tonight.

The Lucky Man

NEW DELHI, July 1. (P.T.I.):— Mr. Satyanarayan Sinha, Minister of State for Parliamentary Affairs, was adjudged "the lucky man" at the tree plantation ceremony at Rajghat today.

While everyone else, including the President and the Prime Minister, planted one sapling each at Rajghat Park, Mr. Sinha alone had the honour of planting two saplings—one on behalf of the Deputy Prime Minister, Sardar Patel, and another on his own behalf.

Anxious to participate in the ceremony, even though he could not be physically present, Sardar Patel had telephoned from Dehra Dun to Mr. Sinha to plant a sapling on his behalf.

THE PRESIDENT PLANTS A TREE

"Vana Mahotsava" Inauguration

NEW DELHI, July 1 (PTI): President Rajendra Prasad today launched the nation-wide twenty-million tree "vana mahotsava" by planting a sacred tulsi plant near Mahatma Gandhi's "samadhi" at Rajghat.

The Prime Minister, Pandit Nehru, planted another tulsi plant a few yards away.

Later, the President and Prime Minister planted mango saplings in the Rajghat park, where to commemorate the memory of the Father of the Nation two thousand trees will be planted during the week. The mango saplings planted by Dr. Rajendra Prasad and Pandit Nehru are of a special variety yielding fruit all round the year.

Mr. Satyanarayan Sinha, Minister of State for Parliamentary Affairs, planted a mango sapling on behalf of the Deputy Prime Minister, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, who could not attend the ceremony.

IN DELHI

Members of the diplomatic corps, Cabinet Ministers, members of the National Planning Commission and the Army Commander-in-Chief, General K. M. Cariappa, planted decorative trees, at the Rajghat.

Among a gathering of 5,000 present at Rajghat were leading officials of the Central Government and local administration. The strains of the national anthem, favourite "bhajans" of Mahatma Gandhi and recital of sanskrit slokas, suited to the occasion, added a touch of solemnity to the festive atmosphere.

There was a mild dust storm and the sky was grey with dust as President Rajendra Prasad exhorted his audience to take to tree planting enthusiastically and warned them, "the desert is advancing".

The President said that after about two hundred years a big part of the land might be converted into a desert or semi-desert area if afforestation was not extended.

Tree-planting on a large scale would help in arresting this process of denudation and erosion. Apart from this long-range benefit, Dr. Rajendra Prasad said, three-planting would solve many other problems confronting the country. A large volume of rain water every year was allowed to flow into the sea without being used for irrigational purposes. Groves of trees would prevent this waste.

The President urged the people to carry the task of tree planting through successfully.

From Rajghat the President drove to Government House, accompanied by Mr. K. M. Munshi, Minister of Agritulture, and Mrs. Munshi.

After a short religious ceremony, the President planted two mango saplings to the accompaniment of music. Mr. Munshi planted another.

Later, Mr. Munshi planted a tree at the Durgah of Khawaja Nizamuddin Saheb, a renowned Muslim saint, who died in the early part of the fourteen century. Mr. Munshi was warmly welcomed by the head of the Durgah. Trees were also planted by the Chief Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner of Delhi.

Rau Continues Peace Efforts

PRIVATE DISCUSSIONS

LAKE SUCCESS, July 1, (PTI).

MR. B. N. RAU, President of the Security Council for this month is understood to have continued his talks yesterday to see if a Truman-Stalin meeting, or failing that a meeting of the Big Four could not be brought about to discuss the fundamental causes of world tension, writes D. P. Wagle, PTI correspondent.

He again presided at a private meeting of the six non-permanent members of the Security Council yesterday at which this question is understood to have been exclusively discussed.

The Press Trust of India learned from a source close to the talks that Mr. Benegal Rau had found "considerable support" among the non-permanent members for his suggestion.

The idea seems to be that the six members should unanimously request the permanent members to meet together and explore the possibility of bringing about a high level meeting of the policy-makers of the leading powers.

Mr. B. N. Rau is also believed to have consulted the chief delegates of the United States, Britain and France on his proposal.

It is further learned that while there was general support for the principles of his approach, it was felt that the present juncture was not appropriate for the move but that an opportunity might be available in the near future.

He may renew his efforts in this direction after about a week.

Corporation For Delhi: Bill Under Consideration

NEW DELHI, July 1. (PTI):—A Marathon bill, which if adopted by Parliament would probably be the longest in Indian legislative history, is now under the consideration of Health Ministry of the Government of India.

The bill for the setting up of a corporation for Delhi has been forwarded by the Chief Commissioner of Delhi to the Ministry and contains 714 clauses and 23 schedules.

It is expected, however, that when the bill goes to the Law Ministry it will be pruned down.

5000 Muslims To Return To India

NEW DELHI, July 1.

The Government of India have agreed to the return of 5,000 Muslims in the first instance. These persons should all be recent migrants i.e. those who migrated from U.P. between February 1 and May 31.

The High Commissioner for India will grant them identity cards on the strength of which they will be allowed to enter India. It must be clearly understood that if any of the old migrants returns to U.P. by misrepresenting facts, their properties will not be returned to them and their return to India would not be treated as valid.

11 MILLION-DOLLAR FOR U. N. ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS

LAKE SUCCESS, July 1. (PTI-Reuter): **An 11 million-dollar contract for the construction of the General Assembly buildings in the New Manhattan, United Nations Headquarters site, has been signed by Secretary-General Trygve Lie.**

QUEUILLE TO HEAD FRENCH CABINET

PARIS, July 1 (PTI-Reuter): Sixty-six year-old Dr. Henri Queuille was early this morning invested France's 13th postwar Premier by 363 votes to 208.

It was expected that the Socialists would finally agree to jjoin the coalition Ministry of Radicals, Popular Republicans and Independent Conservatives which Dr. Queuille will probably form by Sunday or Monday.

Dr. Queuille in his policy statement was conciliatory with regard to Socialist claims and certain wage adjustments. The Socialists were expected to call a meeting of Deputies and the party executive committee later today in order to take a final decision about participation.

Congress Executive To Meet On July 12

NEW DELHI, July 1. (PTI): The Congress Working Committee will meet here on July 12, it was announced from the A.I.C.C. office today.

The Committee, it is understood, will finally fix the date of the forthcoming Nasik session of the Congress and decide the programme of the Congress Presidential election.

The Nasik session was originally scheduled to be held some time during the middle of August.

The Committee will also discuss the Congress election disputes in Andhra and West Bengal, it is learnt.

SCHEDULED CASTES AND TRIBES

President Expected To Issue List Shortly

NEW DELHI, July 1. (PTI): The President is expected to issue shortly a notification giving a list of Scheduled Castes and Tribes in part A and part B states under articles 341 and 342 of the constitution.

These articles provide for the President to Schedule the Tribes and Castes after consulting the Rajpramukh or Governor of the state concerned. The constitution, it is stated has made no provisions in regard to the Scheduled Castes and Tribes in part C states (centrally administered areas).

After the President has issued these notifications, the Registrar-General and Census Commissioner will prepare an estimate of the population of the Scheduled Castes and Tribes in each state on the basis of which reservations will have to be made in the house of the people and the state legislatures.

It is understood that the appointment of a special officer for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, which is mandatory under Article 338 of the constitution, is also under the consideration of the Government.

Release Of Arrested Students Ordered

RAJKOT, July 1, (PTI): The Saurashtra Government today issued orders for the release of students and their accredited leaders, arrested throughout the State in connection with the agitation against the increase of tuition fees.

Mr. U. N. Dheber, Chief Minister, has appealed to the people to make a joint effort till the present situation returned to normal.

Food Loan To Travancore

TRIVANDRUM, July 1 (PTI): The Travancore-Cochin Government will get a loan of Rs. 16,25,000 and a grant of Rs. 46,33,726 during 1950-51 for increasing food production in the state, according to an official announcement.

SUWON RECAPTURED FROM REDS

(Continued from Page 16)

smashed through their hastily drawn defence line on the south bank the Han river.

More American troops, guns and ammunition were flown in to secret south Korean bases today, and rushed north by train to meet the invading North Koreans, believed to be racing down the peninsula unopposed.

Roads between Suwon and Taepon were jammed with retreating South Koreans and advancing South Korean reinforcements—apparently unaware of the fall of Suwon.

U. S. CONSCRIPTION BILL EXTENDED

WASHINGTON, July 1 (PTI-Reuter): President Truman today signed a Bill extending for one year his power to conscript men between 19 and 26 at any time.

The Bill empowers the President to; call up conscripts; call up reservists or national guardsmen to keep the forces above the two million mark; order army, navy marine, airforce and coastguard reserves to active service stations.

Aid Bill Passed

WASHINGTON, July 1, (PTI-Reuter): The United States Senate yesterday passed President Truman's 1,222,500,000 dollars Global Arms for Allies Bill which includes sixteen million dollars for aid to South Korea and the Philippines.

S. Africa Considering Aid Call

PRETORIA, July 1 (PTI-Reuter): The South African Government "would give careful and Government "would give careful and sympathetic consideration to any appeal for assistance "from the United Nations in connection with the Korea conflict, the External Affairs Department stated here yesterday.

Nationalists To Suspend Blockade Of Red China

HONGKONG, July 1 (PTI-Reuter): Chinese Nationalists will "temporarily suspend" their blockade of the coast of Communist China, a high Nationalist official said today.

In a despatch from Formosa, the Nationalist News Agency said the official announced that this" action would be taken in compliance with President Truman's demand that attacks against the Communist mainland be stopped. The Nationalists, he said, considered that a blockade was a form of attack.

The official did not say when the decision would be put into effect.

Chiang's Offer

TAIPEH, FORMOSA: Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, Chinese Nationalist leader, has offered General MacArthur troops for South Korea's United Nations army.

It was learned here today that the offer was made yesterday but no answer had so far been received.

Back In Korea

LAKE SUCCESS, July 1 (PTI-Reuter): The United Nations Korean Commission, which moved to Japan before the recent fighting began, has re-established its headquarters in Korea and is once again in operation, it was announced here today. Only four of the seven members are returning to the field. The other three will stay behind in Tokyo as an "ad hoc committee".

The four Commissioners for Korea are: Mr. A. B. Jamieson (Australia) Mr. C. Kondapi (India), Dr. Yu Wan (China) and M. Henri Grionval (France).

Three Guerillas Killed

SINGAPORE, July 1 (PTI-Reuter): Security patrols in Perak and Johore tonight killed three Malay guerillas and captured 1,000 rounds of ammunition and several rifles and revolvers.

Royal Air Force rocket-firing planes strafed a Guerilla concentration in Negri Sembilan.

'FOOLHARDY PAPER TIGER'

Peking Criticises U. S.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 1 (PTI-Reuter): Peking radio criticised the United States as a "foolhardy paper tiger" that had "gone berserk as a result of the blows it has received from the victorious Chinese people" in commenting on American military support for South Korea and Formosa.

The Chinese attack was made in the names of the Chinese Federation of Labour and the "China Committee of the World Congress for Peace".

The broadcast, heard in San Francisco, called Formosa "a sacred part of China" and repeated the Communists' vows to "liberate" it and to "smash the provocations of the American imperialists".

Rome Ban On Reds' Meeting

ROME, July 1 (PTI-Reuter): Rome police today banned a public meeting of protest against "American aggression in Korea" called for tomorrow by veteran left wing Socialist leader Pietro Nenni.

The meeting was called as part of the propaganda campaign of the Communist-inspired "Partisans of Peace".

Police said the ban was due to the "alarmist" nature of leaflets publicising the meeting and announcing one of its objects as being to "organise resistance to Italian participation in the American war against Korea".

Korea Aid Bill Being Speeded Up

WASHINGTON, July 1 (PTI-Reuter): The United States Congress, faced with Korean crisis, is speeding up legislation which could provide a total of nearly 200 million dollars (about 71,500,000 sterling) worth of arms and equipment for the embattled South Korean Republic.

As U.S. bombers pounded the North Korean invaders and President Truman ordered American ground troops into action, the United States senate took a major legislative step towards rushing arms supplies to the young republic.

Without opposition the senate passed yesterday President Truman's second year 1,222,500,000 dollars (about 436,607,000 sterling) global arms aid programme to strengthen the defences of Europe and Asia against Communist aggression.

Indo-Pak Trade Talks

NEW DELHI, July 1 (PTI): A 20-man Pakistan non-official trade delegation had exploratory talks today regarding trade between India and Pakistan with members of the Indian Phir Basao Committee here.

A proposal for the establishment of a joint trade board consisting of eminent business men of the two countries was discussed at the meeting. The members of both parties agreed that restoration of cordial Indo-Pakistan trade would react "healthily" on political and economic relations.

The Phir Basao Committee was headed by Lala Bhim Sen Sachar who recently led a goodwill mission to west Pakistan. The meeting will be continued tomorrow.

MacArthur's Appointment

WASHINGTON, July 1 (PTI-Reuter): Canadian and United States officials today discussed military aid to the United Nations in Korea.

The Canadian Ambassador, Mr. Hume Wrong, conferred with the American Assistant Secretary of State for United Nations Affairs, Mr. John Hickerson, on steps the United Nations could take to avail itself of offers of military assistance from member nations.

Mr. Wrong, after a 20-minute conference with Mr. Hickerson, told reporters he was engaged in a series of conferences with Mr. Hickerson on the problem.

23 Killed In Plane Crash

U. S. 'SKYMASTER' MEETS WITH DISASTER

TOKYO, July 1 (PTI-Reuter): All eighteen military passengers and five crew were killed when a C-54 United States 'Skymaster' plane crashed into a 2,000-foot mountain, forty miles north-west of the South Korean port of Dugan, yesterday, General Douglas MacArthur's Headquarters announced here today.

Renewal Period Of Wireless Licences

NEW DELHI, July 1: From August 1, 1950, the date of expiry of broadcast receiver licences, commercial broadcast receiver licences, possession licences and demonstration licences, whether issued in the first instance or renewed, will be the 31st December of each year.

This decision will not affect the date of expiry of licences issued prior to August 1, 1950, but will apply when these licences are presented for renewal.

MEMORIAL TO TWO ANTI-RIOT MARTYRS

AHMEDABAD, July 1. (PTI): Mr. Morarji Desai, Home Minister, laid the foundation today of a building designed to be a memorial to late Vasantrao G. Hegishte and Rajabali, two Seva Dal volunteers who lost their lives in the communal riots which broke out in Ahmedabad on July 1, 1946.

The Home Minister eulogised the spirit which actuated the two volunteers of whom one was a Hindu and the other a Muslim, and said that a more sacred memorial could not be conceived. "The memorial building which would be erected here", Mr. Desai said, "though simple in outlook, should be the centre of heroic deeds to prevent tragedies of the type which occurred here, and the people of the surrounding area who were either silent spectators or active participators in the tragedy should contribute their mite by way of atonment of their sins."

Demand For Tax Relief For Handloom Cloth

MADRAS, July 1, (PTI): The Madras Handloom Advisory Committee has requested the Government of India to set apart one third of the excise duty collected on mill cloth for the development of the hand-loom industry in the country.

The Committee which met for the first time yesterday urged the State Government to exempt handloom cloth from the levy of sales tax.

It also suggested that the Government should sponsor a delegation of persons interested in the industry to proceed to Indonesia and other eastern countries to explore the possibility of establishing markets for Indian handloom cloth in those countries.

The Committee by a resolution requested the Government to constitute a statutory handloom board in every important weaving district to organise the industry on proper lines.

Institution Of Surveyors

NEW DELHI, July 1, (UPI): An institution of surveyors, competent to issue diplomas or certificates indicating qualifications in surveying, analogous to the Royal Institution of chartered Surveyors in the U K has been established and registered recently in Delh.

This institution, the first of its kind in India, will provide the surveyors in India with a forum of their own for the advancement of their professional interests.

INQUIRY STARTS: An inquiry into the conduct of Sardar Kapur Singh, I.C.S. formerly Deputy Commissioner, Hoshiarpur, opened on July 1 before the Chief Justice the Punjab High Court, Mr. Justice Eric Weston, on a reference by the Punjab Government.

NORTH KOREA'S CASUALTY OF WAR MATERIALS

TOKYO, July 1. (UPI): Latest reports from Korean battle front through some light on the "casualty" in respect of war materials.

According to the U.S. Air Force which is now in action in the South Korean area, 56 North Korean trucks, one locomotive, 10 boxcars and five tanks were destroyed by the U.S. Air force within the last 24 hours. Five North Korean planes were also shot down, two more were 'probably destroyed and two others damaged. This brought to 12 the total of North Korean planes destroyed since the U.S. forces entered combat. The U. S. plane losses remain two fighters and one light bomber.

Another report reveals that the fifth American Air Force, based on Japan, struck with 34 missions and the 20th Air Force, based on the Western Pacific islands, made two missions, hitting with bombs, rockets and machinegun and cannon fire. The U. S. Air Force made 125 sorties with F-80 'Shooting Star' jets, 17 with F-82 Twin Mustang fighters, 12 with F-51 fighters, 12 with F-26 light bombers and 11 with B-29 medium bombers. Eighteen missions were flown by twin-engine and four-engine transport planes, bring supplies to the Korean Republic forces.

KOREAN ADVENTURE WILL END IN FIASCO

MOSCOW, July 1. (PTI-Reuter): The Soviet "Literary Gazette" said today that the United States "military adventures" in Korea would end in a complete fiasco.

The periodical accused the Americans of plotting armed intervention in China. International units being formed on the island of Formosa, last stronghold of the Chinese Nationalists, included among their officers General Horoski Nemoto, former Japanese commander in the invasion of China, it said. The Literary Gazette claimed that Japanese officers were commanding many South Korean army units.

Pak To Stand By Security Council

KARACHI, July 1. (PTI-Reuter): The Government of Pakistan will give their full support to any measure proposed by the Security Council to deal with the Korean situation, it was officially announced here today.

Turkey Adheres To U. N. Decision

ANKARA, July 1. (PTI-Reuter): The Turkish National Assembly loudly cheered an announcement by Foreign Minister Fuad Koprulu today that he had cabled Turkish adhesion to the Security Council decision to help South Korea to the United Nations yesterday.

The Assembly unanimously approved the Government's policy on Korea.

Sweden's Attitude

STOCKHOLM, July 1. (PTI-Reuter). Sweden's silence over United Nations Secretary-General Trygve Lie's enquiry about her attitude to sending help to South Korea has been given "too categorical importance in certain quarters", the Swedish Foreign Office stated today.

"It is not impossible that a reply will be sent though the formulation of Mr. Lie's telegram does not absolutely call for one", the Foreign Office added.

Usually well-informed diplomatic sources said that Sweden would not aid South Korea. She had no military establishments in Asia, they added, and her possibilities of helping were "practically nil".

Foreign Minister Oesten Unden said today: "It is obvious that the Swedish Government and the entire public opinion here share the conception of North Korea's attack expressed in the Security Council's resolution".

TRAFFIC TOLL IN U.S.

NEW YORK, July 1 (PTI-Reuter): Twenty-four people died in traffic accidents between last evening and noon today as thousands of Americans jammed the roads travelling to their holidays.

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NO REVALUATION, SAYS SRI PRAKASA

NEW DELHI, July 1 (PTI): The Commerce Minister, Mr. Sri Prakasha stated today that there was no question of his having implied the possibility of any revaluation of the Indian rupee.

Mr. Sri Prakasha was referring to a statement recently made in Bombay in which he was reported to have expressed his hope that there would soon be a compromise between India and Pakistan on the question of exchange.

MIRAJ MUNICIPALITY SUPERSEDED

SANGLI, July 1 (PTI): The Miraj Municipality has been superseded by the Bombay Government from today, according to a Bombay Government Gazette Extraordinary issued today.

The announcement said that the superseding order was passed as "the municipality was not competent to perform the duties imposed upon it by law and had persistently failed in the performance of its duties".

It is learnt that Mr. S. K. Patil, Prant Officer, Sangli-Miraj Division, has been appointed administrator of the municipality on a temporary basis.

Jalgaon Municipality Superseded

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Government of Bombay has passed orders superseding the Municipalities of Miraj and Jalgaon on grounds of incompetence, for a period of two years, with effect from July 1, 1950.

Officers are being appointed by the Government to exercise the powers and perform the duties of the superseded Municipalities.

India Refuses Visas To Soviet Writers

NEW DELHI, July 1 (UPI): Four Soviet writers, including, M. Konstantin, Simonov and M. Parsunzade, who asked for permission to attend the zonal conference of the Progressive Writers' Association in Delhi, are understood to have been refused visas by the Government of India.

Arrival And Departure

CALCUTTA, July 1. (PTI): During the past 24 hours, 7,235 Hindus and 2,752 Muslims arrived in West Bengal from Eastern Pakistan by rail and 7,811 Hindus and 1,804 Muslims left according to a West Bengal Government press note issued today.

Delhi Sends Final 'No' To S. Africa

No Participation In R. T. C. On Indian Problem

NEW DELHI, July 1 (PTI)

THE Government of India have reaffirmed their decision not to participate in the proposed round table conference on Indians' problems in south Africa.

India sent her final "no" yesterday in reply to South Africa's telegram of June 14, in which the Union Government had requested India to reconsider her decision not to participate in the conference.

In her communication, the Indian Government said that the passage of the Group Areas Bill had caused widespread public resentment in India and among South African nationals of Indian origin in the Union.

"Had the Union Government acceded to the Government of India's request to postpone the new anti-Asian legislation until after the round table conference, not only would public feeling in India have been more hopeful of the outcome of the conference, but consideration by the Union Government representatives of the proposals of the Government of India for removing, instead of tightening, restrictions on nationals of Indo-Pakistan origin would have been easier.

"The new legislation is a clear indication of the Union Government's decision to adhere to their declared policy of apartheid. In the circumstances, the Government of India maintain their contention that the proposed round table conference if now held, will be onesided seems fully justified and they feel constrained to reaffirm that no useful purpose would be served by their participation in it".

NO INTIMATION

In reply to the suggestion made by the Union Government that their intention regarding the Bill was communicated to the Indian delegation, the Government of India stated that no such intimation was given to their delegation to the preliminary conference at Cape Town. The leader of the Indian delegation to that conference, Dr. Kunzru, had confirmed again that he did not get the impression from his talks with Dr. Donges that passing, before round table conference, of a bill on those lines was intended. The attention of the Government of India was not drawn of the speech from throne delivered on January 20 until the receipt of your telegram of June 22.

"The Government of India must, therefore, decline to accept the suggestion that, when they agreed to the round table conference, they had knowledge of the Union Government's intentions regarding the bill" the note said and continued: "in this connection, they would like to invite the Union Government's attention to the statement in Pakistan Government's telegram dated June 15, that the leader of the Pakistan delegation had no recollection of any conversation in which the leader of the South African delegation had mentioned his Government's intention to put through any fresh anti-Asiatic legislation before the round table conference was held"

In their telegram dated June 14 the Government of the Union of South Africa argued that the terms mutually agreed upon governing discussions at the round table conference were expressed in the final communique issued on February 16, 1950 as follows:

"It was agreed that neither the discussions under this formula nor the holding of the round table conference itself would involve any departure from, or prejudice to, the standpoints of the respective governments in regard to the question of domestic jurisdiction.

NEVER

"At no time has the Government of India intimated its dissent from either the proposed formula or conditions governing it.

"In effect the Government of India was prepared to participate in a round table conference to discuss the 'Indian question' despite the existence of the Asiatic Land Tenure and Indian Representation Act of 1946, as amended, the other laws affecting Indians, subject to the understanding mentioned above and the position would be the same despite the group areas bill of which in any case the Government of India had prior knowledge.

"It might appropriately be observed here that apart from removing the alleged discrimination as far as Asiatic Land Tenure is concerned the bill has a further purpose in the interests of all sections of the people. It will give effect to a principle, which public opinion and some Government appointed commissions have advocated for the past 60 years, namely to provide separate areas for the different groups of races for the purpose of removing the danger of friction which the existing residential juxtaposition constitutes in our multi-lateral population and thereby pave the way for harmony between all sections.

That a very real danger exists has been tragically confirmed by experience of the past and quite recently by the durban riots. It is a long-term measure designed to bring about the change gradually."

Truman Hits At Reds

WAY OF MOBILISING YOUTH CONDEMNED

VALLEY FORGE, July 1 (PTI-Reuter):

President Truman said here last night that Communist leaders would not hesitate to sacrifice the lives of young people in Communist-dominated countries to advance Communist imperialism.

Addressing a boy scouts jamboree, he said these young people were being "mobilised and marched under the hammer and sickle", just as by Hitler as Mussolini. They "had been regimented in organisations dedicated to the ideals of racial hatred and war".

"We must show them, over and over again, that fellowship is possible between men of different nations, different colours and different creeds. We must continue to hold out to them the invitation to work with us for the common good".

President Truman said the great tragedy of the time was that there were movements in the world that denied the fundamental ideal of human brotherhood. These movements, he said, devoted themselves to preaching distrust between the nations and had made a religion of hate.

Gandhiji's Sister Gives Up Fast

RAJKOT, July 1 (PTI): Shreemati Raliatben, sister of Mahatma Gandhi, broke her fast today.

She had undertaken the fast on hearing of the lathi charge on students, on Thursday evening. Following withdrawal of the proposal to enhance the tuition fees and the end of the students agitation, Shreemati Raliatben was persuaded to give up the fast.

I. L. O. Approves Full Employment Plan

ACCEPTABLE MINIMUM STANDARD OF LIVING FOR THOSE OUT OF JOB

GENEVA, July 1 (PTI-Reuter): The thirty-third conference of the International Labour Organisation yesterday approved by 96 votes to 30 a British Trade Union plan to combat world unemployment by government action.

There were 13 abstentions.

The plan urged countries which have not done so to set up systems of unemployment benefits enough to let the unemployed maintain at least a socially acceptable minimum standard of living."

It suggested that Government economic, information and statistical services should be adequate enough to enable Governments to implement full employment policies.

WORKERS RIGHT TO WORK

Mr. Jagjivan Ram, India's Labour Minister, and Conference Chairman, told the closing session of the thirty-third Conference of the International Labour Organisation here today that the world had reached the cross-roads of peace and war.

"General peace is not possible without social peace", he said, and the I.L.O. is striving to achieve social peace and justice throughout the world.

"But we often find ourselves opposed in our work for social peace. It may be necessary—and it undoubtedly is—to deprive certain interests of the advantages they have been enjoying.

"If we are to create conditions in which social justice may be possible, we will have to do this."

Mr. Jagjivan Ram said that greater emphasis should now be placed not on the workers' right to strike but on his right to work.

"We must work more and produce more", he declared. "The right to strike is today an anomaly since the majority of governments favour full employment."

The Indian Labour Minister thanked the Swiss Government on behalf of the I.L.O. for the loan and gift of money to enbale the organisation to enlarge its Geneva headquarters.

The thirty-fourth Conference of the I.L.O. will be held in Geneva June next.

CARE MISSION CHIEF IN CITY

Supervising Unloading Of Food Shipments

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. Melmin T. Johnson, Chief of the C A R E mission in India, arrived in Bombay today to supervise the unloading of the first consignment of food and cloth packages for distribution in this country.

C A R E is an international organisation for the co-operation of American remittances to Europe and Asia.

The shipment now arriving in Bombay next week consists of 1,000 food packet suitable for India and 396 cotton textile bundles.

The cargo is expected to be unloaded from S S "Express" on July 4 and prominent citizens, both Indian and American, will be present on the occasion.

The C A R E, it is stated, is a non-profit making, non-Government agency, deriving its funds from private American donors, and is now working in this country in close co-operation with the Government of India.

Nepal Congress Workers On Hunger-Strike

PATNA, July 1, (PTI): Four Nepali Congress workers, lodged in Khatmandu jail, are on hunger-strike for the last 19 days, according to Nepali Congress sources here.

The hunger-strike, it is stated, was resorted to by the prisoners to press the demand for better diet and facilities of correspondence and interview with their friends and relatives.

The condition of some of them is reported to be serious.

Nine other political prisoners in the same jail are on hunger-strike from June 7, according to the same sources.

Film Academy In India

S. K. PATIL'S PLAN

LONDON, July 1 (PTI): A film academy may be created in India as a result of Mr. S. K. Patil's visit to the United States.

The Mayor of Bombay and Chairman of the Government of India's Film Enquiry Committee, Mr. Patil said in London yesterday that he believed an academy concerned with research and the maintenance of high standards was essential to the Indian film industry in production, the second largest in the world.

Mr. Patil told the Press Trust of India: "The academy would be a storehouse of information and statistics. It would offer training facilities for those who want to act in films or produce or design for them. Around it would revolve all kinds of institutions interested in the development of the cinema as an art medium.

"Through the academy contact with foreign film industries would be maintained."

INTEGRATED PLAN NEEDED

Kilachand's Plea To Planning Commission

NEW DELHI, July 1 (UPI): The urgent need for the formulation of an integrated plan by the Planning Commission in order to achieve the most rational utilisation of the country's resources by assigning to the various Governmental authorities their specific co-ordinated parts synchronised with the private sector, is stressed by Shri Tulsidas Kilachand, President of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry in a forward to the revised edition of their brochure entitled "Development Plans of Government".

"That alone", adds Shri Kilachand, "can inspire the Governmental units with the spirit of co-operation; persuade them to substantiate their projects to the requirements of the integrated plan; and restrain them from making or threatening unwarranted incursions into the private sector which might cause irretrievable losses not only through the failure of the projects, but also through the likely cessation of private investment activity".

Shri Kilachand concludes with the following constructive suggestions:—"It is high time that in the interest of the country the Central and State Governments work as a team and agree to increase, in the first instance the efficiency of their administrative services, to mobilise their financial resources and in general to establish the economic and social climate essential for the promotion of economic development. Forthermore, it is highly desirable that instead of taking up dozens of projects simultaneously which do not stand a chance of being implemented they concentrate on a few essential works, fully conscious of the inter-related requirements of agriculture, insustry, transport and other aspects of development and of the need to esablish feasible targets".

FOLLOW GANDHIJI'S TEACHINGS

President's Solution For Country's Ills

AGRA, July 1 (PTI): President Rajendra Prasad said here yesterday that the present trouble in the country was due to the people gradually forgetting Mahatma Gandhi's teachings. The whole world today was full of tension, and troubles and none knew what was ahead. If India followed Gandhiji's path she could tide over the obstacles and show light to the world.

The President was replying to addresses of welcome presented to him by the Agra Municipal Committee, the Agra District Board and the City and District Congress Committee of Agra.

The President declared that time had come for all to rise and do their duty. It was wrong to think the time had come to "taste the fruits of their labour." On the other hand, they had to make greater sacrifices with greater zeal.

President Rajendra Prasad, who arrived here yesterday, visited Fatehpur Sikri and other historical buildings.

COSTLY BLOOD FEUDS AMONG HEADHUNTERS

Twenty Killed And Several Naga Houses Razed To The Ground

SHILLONG, July 1 (PTI).

TWENTY lives have been lost and a large number of houses have been razed to the ground as a result of a series of bloody feuds among the Konyak tribe in Naga hills, since December last, according to information reaching here from Kohima.

Mr. S. J. Duncan, Deputy Commissioner of Naga hills, who took out a punitive column, has returned to his headquarters after inflicting punishments on the offending villages.

CAUSE OF TROUBLE

According to details officially gathered at Kohima, Urangkong and Phomchiang are two villages in an area occupied by Phoms, a sub-division of the Konyak tribe. This area has not yet been fully administered. Early in December, 1949, Phomching men, armed with spears and daos and two self-made guns went down to a river which formed the boundary between them and Urangkong. At the river, Urangkong men were busy fishing. The right to fish at this particular portion of the river had always been a bone of contention between these two tribal villages for some years. A challenge was sounded by the Phomching warriors and this was followed immediately by an attack. Two Urangkong heads were cut off. Urangkong beat a hasty retreat, inflicting minor injuries on their attackers.

When this incident took place Mr. S. J. Duncan, Deputy Commissioner, Naga hills, was flag-marching with a column of Assam Rifles and was only about 30 miles away from the place of occurrence.

The Phomching men responsible for the two heads were brought to justice and were convicted.

Early in April this year, Urangkong raided Phomching in revenge. Half the village, with about sixty houses, was razed to the ground. Twelve persons were killed. Urangkong village was fined heavily as a preliminary punishment.

RETURN RAID

In the meantime, Phomching had secretly enlisted the help of more than ten other villages for destroying Urangkong. Within ten days of the raid on Phomchnig, Urangkong was raided by the combined villages. Almost the whole village was razed to the ground. Five persons were killed, including two women. The raiders lost one killed, but succeeded in saving his head.

INDO-U.K. AGREEMENT ON ENVOYS

Letter Of Commission To Be Given

NEW DELHI, July 1. (UPI): The United Kingdom and the Indian Governments have agreed that their representatives in New Delhi and London shall be given formal documents of accreditation to be known as letters of commission.

Accordingly, the High Commissioner for the U. K. in India, His Excellency Sir Archibald Nye, presented his letter of commission from His Majesty The King to President Rajendra Prasad today, before his departure on leave for England.

It may be mentioned in this connection that as a result of the establishment of India as a republic within the Commonwealth on the January 26 last the question of the formal accreditation of the representatives exchanged by India with other Commonwealth countries had arisen.

Arrangements, it is learnt, are being made for the High Commissioner for India in London, Mr. Krishna Menon, to present his letter of commission from the President of the Republic of India to His Majesty the King at an early date. Other Commonwealth Governments have been informed of these arrangements and it is understood that the Indian Government has taken up with those Commonwealth Governments, with whom it exchanges representatives, the question of similar accreditation of those representatives.

ADVICE: Newspapers published in the Punjab have been advised by the Government to refrain from publishing any matter in their editorial or news columns inciting or tending to incite people to break any law or laws

DEMARCATION OF TALUKAS

Hyderabad Congress Executive's Call

SECUNDERABAD, July 1 (UPI): The Working Committee of the State Congress, which concluded its two-day session at Mahboobnagar last evening, requested the Government of Hyderabad to appoint a commission, consisting of non-officials also to investigate into, and make a thorough study of the problem of demarcation of talukas and districts of the State on linguistic basis, so that the three units of Andhra, Maharashtra and Karnataka areas could be perfectly demarcated on linguistic basis.

Such demarcation of talukas and districts, the Committee though would ensure "better and more efficient administration".

Tenants' Satyagraha To Be Called Off

JULLUNDUR, July 1 (UPI): The Socialist Party has decided to call off the ten-week old tenants' satyagraha at Hoshiarpur and Hissar.

The decision was taken by the executive of the Punjab State Socialist Party at a meeting held here yesterday under the chairmanship of Shrimati Vidyapur.

ACCESSION IS FINAL

Kashmir Chief Minister Firm

SRINAGAR, July 1 (UPI): DECLARING that Kashmir's accession to India was "final" Sheikh Abdullah, Kashmir Chief Minister, said here today that Pakistan and Kashmir "can never meet like two parallel lines as our very fundamentals of faith differ."

Sheikh Abdullah was speaking on the occasion of the second anniversary of Radio Kashmir today.

The Chief Minister said "there is nothing in common between Pakistan ideology and our political faith. Pakistan's existence depends upon hymn of hate but the Jammu and Kashmir National conference, the sole representative organisation of the people of the State, has all along maintained and wants to see friendship and tolerance subsist among the various communities.

Relief To Refugees

CALCUTTA, July 1 (UPI): With a view to affording relief to refugees from East Bengal, arrangement has been made by Government for the exchange of Pakistan notes and coins brought by the refugees at the various district treasuries as also at the sub-treasuries at Raigong (west Dinajpur), Bangaon (24 Praganas) and Ranaghat (Nadia) and at the Reserve Bank of India, Issue Department, and also at the Eden Garden counters of the Reserve Bank, in Calcutta, announces a West Bengal Government press note.

3 Singapore Bandits Killed

SINGAPORE, July 1 (PTI-Reuter): Security forces yesterday killed two bandits in Johore and one in Perak, an official announcement said today.

Newsprint From Dollar Area

Licensing Procedure For Import

NEW DELHI, July 1.

It has been decided that licences for the import of newsprint from the dollar area should be issued on the following basis for the July-December, 1950, and the January-June, 1951, licensing periods:—

(a) newspapers with a consumption of more than 25 tons per month during 1948-49 will be granted licences to cover three months, consumption on the basis of their consumption in March 1949;

(b) newspapers with a consumption of 25 tons or less during 1948-49 will be granted licences to cover three months, consumption on the basis of their consumption in March 1949, provided they imported newsprint from the U.S.A., Canada and Newfoundland during the year 1948-49;

(c) newspapers which started production after March 1949 will be granted licences to cover three months, consumption on the basis of their consumption in March 1950, as certified by the State Director of Industries or the Director General of Industries and Supplies. Such certificates should be produced with the applications;

(d) established importers (other than newspapers) will be granted licences on the basis of 120 per cent of half of their best year's imports from the U.S.A., Canada and Newfoundland in any one complete financial year between 1937-38 and 1949-50, both years inclusive. It will be a condition for the grant of licences to established importers that they will not supply newsprint to newspapers falling in categories (a), (b) and (c) above, list of which will be enclosed with each licence.

Applications should be made to the Chief Controller of Imports, Church Road, New Delhi, in the form and manner prescribed in the Commerce Minsitry's Public Notice dated June 15, 1950, and separately for the July-December 1950 and January-June 1951 periods respectively, so as to reach him by the following dates:—

(i) Established importers October 31, 1950

(ii) Actual users November 30, 1950

No applications received after these dates will be entertained. Applications from newspapers and established importers falling in categories (b) and (d) above should also be accompanied by documentary evidence of past imports. All applications should be accompanied by a Treasury receipt in payment of the licence fee.

A licencewill be valid for 12 months from the date of issue, which, in the case of advance licences for the January-June 1951 period, will commence from January 1, 1951.

NEWSPAPER OFFICES IMPORTS

Post Box Number For Address Of Applications

NEW DELHI, July 1.

In order to facilitate and expedite the disposal of applications made by newspaper offices for licences to import their requirements, including machinery, chemicals films and newsprint, arrangements have been made for a special post box number to which such applications should be addressed. Accordingly, all such applications should in future be clearly marked and addressed as follows:—

The Chief Controller of Imports,
(Newspaper office requirements),
Post Box No. 284, New Delhi.

All subsequent correspondence in regard to such applications should also be addressed as above, in order to ensure prompt attention.

Board Of Engineering Research

NEW DELHI, July 1 (UPI): The President has constituted a Board of Engineering Research to function as an advisory body to the Governing Body of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research.

The Board's main functions will be to initiate and coordinate research work in various branches of engineering. At its first meeting, the Board will consider the functions it should assume and place its recommendations before the Governing Body.

CITY MARKETS

SHARE BAZAR

BOMBAY, July 1.

Today being a Bank holiday, the Bombay Stock Exchange remained closed. The general feeling was better and Tata Steel Defd. shares were nominally quoted at Rs. 1655 to Rs. 1657-8.

GOLD AND SILVER

Moderate Buying Support

BOMBAY, July 1.

The Bombay Bullion market ruled steady today with moderate buying support induced by Korean situation

At the opening current settlement was quoted at Rs. 178-8 and declined at Rs. 178-4 under scattered selling. At this level there was increased buying and the market moved up at Rs. 179. At this level the demand was satisfied and the market steadied at Rs. 178-12. Ready Silver was quoted at Rs. 179 and the next settlement business was done at Rs. 179-4.

There was limited activity in Gold. Next settlement opened at Rs. 115 and after declining at Rs. 114-14 improved at Rs. 115-4 and steadied at Rs 115. Ready Gold was quoted at Rs. 115-8 and Sovereigns were placed at Rs. 76.

Later on there was active buying in Silver on higher Calcutta advices and advanced at Rs. 179-14. Final quotations were as under:—

Ready Silver	179	8	0
Forward	179	8	0
Ready Gold	115	12	0
Forward	115	6	0

PRODUCE MARKET

BOMBAY, July 1.

The local Produce market was quietly steady with restricted business. Rajkot Castorseeds after being quoted at Rs. 215-4 declined at Rs. 214-8 while Ahmedabad quotations declined at Rs. 143-8 after improving at Rs. 144-4

Quotations were as under:—

GROUNDNUTS—			
Khandesh quality ready	Rs. 44	8	0
Bold ready	43	8	0
Madras Coromandal	44	4	0
Oil Bombay Mills	23	10	0
Oil Upcountry Mills	22	14	0
Oil July	23	1	0
Oil August	23	6	0
LINSEED—			
Bold Ready	37	9	0
Small Satna	36	8	0
Bold July	37	12	0
Oil	21	0	0
CASTORSEEDS—			
Bold	26	12	0
Ready	28	4	0
Madras quality	28	8	0
July	28	8	0
August	28	12	0

Art Silk Yarn

BOMBAY, July 1.

120 Ready Japan	7	8	0
150 Ready Japan	7	0	0
120 Ready Italy	6	14	0
150 Ready Italy	6	10	0
150 D BOX JULY			
Opening	1232		
Highest	1245		
Lowest	1226		
Close	1228		
DOUBLE 40 STAPLE			
Opening	6	14	6
Highest	7	1	0
Lowest	6	12	6
Close	6	12	6

Indian Cotton Figures

BOMBAY, June 30.

Export by Rail from 1st September 1949 to 29th June 1950, 407,243 bales.

Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st September 1949 to 29th June 1950 866,753 bales.

Same period last year 10,26,874 bales.

Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, Dealers and Mills in Bombay on 29th June 1950 542,643 bales.

Same time last year 426,336 bales.

N. Y. Silver Sales

NEW YORK, June 30

SILVER: Demand continued seasonably slow and the open market turnover totalled around 60,000 ounces at unchanged 73 cents per ounce.

American Markets

MONTH-END COVERING IN N.Y. COTTON MARKET

Wall Street Moves Up On Active Buying

NEW YORK, June 30.

COTTON: The market opened irregular in limited dealings with near July again under pressure of liquidation induced by the issuance of eleven additional notices. New Orleans selling and scattered hedges were centred on new crops particularly 1950 October, but partially countered by routine trade demand mostly for mill account.

Prices later rose slightly but traders were cautious owing to the foreign uncertainty and awaiting today's parity price. In the afternoon gains were extended under the leadership of newcrops on renewed demands based on the latest Washington directive in connection with the Korean situation. End of month covering by mills against textile sales was also evident.

However, rallying tendencies sharply reversed in late trading under a flurry of New Orleans selling and profit-taking which touched off stoploss orders but better trade support and covering finally checked a sharp decline. The session closed barely steady with sales 175,000 bales.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS

NEW YORK

July	33.69
October	33.08
December	33.01
March	32.89
Middling Spot	34.79

NEW ORLEANS

July	33.32
October	32.86
December	32.90
March bid	32.85
Middling Spot	33.75

October Highest 33.16 at 2.47 p.m. Lowest 32.88 at 10-34 a.m.

WALL STREET MARKET

Firm Under Active Buying

STOCKS: Gains of between one and more than three dollars were recorded this morning when brokers started with their books filled with buying orders. The ticker tape lagged again but this time owing to buying pressure. Although emerging battered from Thursday's heavy selling, buyers were able to muster sufficient power to recerse the trend. In fair activity, gains upto three dollars with occasional five dollar gains before realising caused some recession. The undertone was nerous awaiting Korean developments

Truman's ordering ground troops into action in Korea brought a decline and early gains were reduced or eliminated in active trading. At noon the averages were industrials 207.83 and rails 51.63. Selling proved relatively brief and prices soon stiffened to show gains upto one dollar or so.

Encouraged by the failure of a brief selling wave—on Truman's latest order on Korea—to do material damage, buyers returned to the market. While gains in most sections were reduced from the earlier levels, into the fifth hour showed fairly well distributed advances upto nearly two dollars. The recovery finishing with gains mostly upto two dollars or so. The session closed firm

CLOSING QUOTATIONS

American Telephone and Telegraph	152
Amerex Holding	32-1/4
Anaconda Copper	29-3/8
Chase National Bank	37
Firestone Tyre	59-5/8 exdiv.
General Electric	45-3/8
General Motors	87-1/2
Ingersol Rand	65
International Nickel	28-1/4
National City Bank	43
N. Y. Central Rail Road	12
Sinclair Oil	25-3/4
Socony Vacuum	19-5/8
Texas Corp,	65-1/4
Union Carbide	45-1/4
U.S. Smelting	34-1/2
U.S. Steel	32-7/8
Western Union	27-3/4

The volume of business on the stock exchange was 2,660,000 shares.

The highest and lowest of U S steel trading prices were 33-1/2 and 32 respectively.

CHICAGO GRAINS MARKET

Upturn Attracts Profit-Taking

CHICAGO, June 30.

Grains rallied sharply under the leadership of soyabeans following the news that ground troops would be sent to Korea. The upturn however attracted increased profittaking and hedges with the latter centred on wheat and associated with expanding newcrop harvest in the southwest. Some selling earlier was based on trade expectation of liberal notices of intentions to deliver grains on July contracts tomorrow and mostly favourable weather over the grainbelt.

WHEAT QUOTATIONS

July	2.18-3/8
September	2.21-1/8
December	2.24-
March	2.25-1/4

Limited Declines In Brussels Stocks

BRUSSELS June 30.

Forward and groupes section were easier and inactive with widespread but limited declines registered. Cours unique dealings were slightly more lively but business was patchy. There were however certain isolated spots of resistance

Par Bourse Displays Hesitant Tendency

PARIS, June 30.

With the approach of the week end and differing cotruction placed on various internationals and domestic problems, the bourse here was hesitant today. Both professionals and the public were disinclined to take on new commitments and the market fluctuated narrowly and aimlessly. Argentines declined sharply after the recent advances but Kaffirs tended become firmer although the movement had little follow through volition.

Amsterdam Stocks Recover After Opening Decline

AMSTERDAM, June 30.

In very quiet dealings most prices recovered after opening losses. Industrials were well maintained but shippings and Indonesian Estates finished fractionally lower. Americans lost ground in sympathy with yesterday's Wall Street decine.

London Pepper Market Again Idle

LONDON, June 30

The Pepper market was idle with prices nominal in the absence of a test. Black Lampong June-July was indicated around 8sh 9d and White Muntok 14sh 1d shipping weight with White Sarawak at 14sh 7 1/2d pound cif basis ports. Malabar was not definitely quoted but afloat was valued nominally at 1050 shillings and July shipments 1,000 per cwt cff United Kingdom.

New York Pepper Easier With Increased Offers

NEW YORK, June 30.

Prices were easier with spot offered at 123 cents exdock. The market was quiet reflecting the usual preholiday sentiment. Following were the prices: Spot 1.23 asked. OLD CONTRACT: July 1.18 bid, August 1.23 nom, September 1.20 nom, October 1.20, December 1.17 nom, January 1.14 nom. February 1.10 nom, sales nil. White spot 2.25 asked. NEW CONTRACT: July 1.24 nom. August 1.23 nom, September 1.23 asked October 1.20 nom, December 1.17, January 1.14 nom., February 1.19 nom. Sales nil.

TALK OF 14 MILLION CROP

Weekly N. Y. Cotton Review

NEW YORK, June 30.

Trading was featured by violent rapid fluctuations brought about by sharp movements in the securitw market and the considerable uncertainty over the foreign situation and its effect on cotton. The market paid little attention to cotton news. Some trades opined that a cotton is a strategic commodity and would be heavily demanded in the event of a war but others believed that the Far East conflict could seriously disrupt Unistates raw cotton exports to such important customers as India and Japan. Meanwhile the ECA has already stopped cotton shipments to Korea and re-routed the cotton currently afloat to Formosa.

Prior to the weekend Korean news the market had already fallen sharply under a wave of liquidation and stoploss selling following more favourable crop reports and new methods for controlling weevil activity. While crop ideas in the past few weeks have been as low as 10 million bales because of the prospective weevil damage, talk is now heard of a possible production around 14,000,000, should favourable weather prevail from now on.

LONDON COPRA AND OIL MARKETS

Good Demand For Cocoanutoil

LONDON, June 30.

Copra was tquiet pending offers from Ceylon, Straits/Dutch East Indies fair merchantable July August was quoted at £78-1/2 delivery weight with no bids, while Philippines bulk July Aug. was nom. at 200 dollars both per ton CIF.

Cocoanutoil was firm straits in drums 115 shippers, in bulk 112 shippers, Ceylon in drums 119 nominal, in bulk 114 nominal all sterling per ton cost insurance freight July shipment.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

LONDON, June 30.

2-1/2 per cent. British Consols	£69
3-1/2 per cent Conersion Loan 1961	£93-3/4
4 per cent Funding Loan 1960-90.	£106-3/8
3-1/2 per cent War Loan on or after Dec. 1st 1952	£91-1/4
Chartered Bank	£9-3/16
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank	£77-1/2
National Bank of India	£33-3/4

Transactions on the London Stock Exchange are officially placed at 5,681.

Alexandria Cotton

ALEXANDILA, June 30.

KARNAK

July	72.10 + 25
November	70.70 + 05
January	70.50 + 30

ASHMOUNI

August	90.00—1300
October	58.80—05
December	58.05—05

Markets Closed

LONDON July 1.

London Stock Exchange closed today.

New York Stock Exchange also closed today.

New York Cotton closed.

London Bullion

LONDON, July 1.

Silver spot and forward closed.

Gold bars fine per ounce closed.

London Exchanges

LONDON. July 1.

T. T. London on New York 7.7961 to 2.8012

'Super-Civilization' Next Phase?

ECONOMIC CRISES AND IDEOLOGICAL CONFLICTS MAY USHER IN A NEW SOCIETY

BY ROBIN MOWAT

THIS troubled age is unique in some respects, but not so unique that we cannot learn from history. We have modern industry and modern techniques; but we are facing the same problems as have faced mankind throughout the ages, writes Robin Mowat in the "New World News."

In grappling with these problems, man gradually evolved that form of society which we know as civilisation. Our western civilisation is the most elaborate of all those which have appeared in history, but seems to be—no more than these others—proof against the perils and maladies which have caused their decline and even extinction. Students of civilisations believe that our own has now passed the point of full creativeness, and that an era of decline has set in.

This view was convincingly expounded by Oswald Spengler in his monumental "Decline of the West". He demonstrated that all known civilisations — ancient Egyptian, Chinese, Greco-Roman, and several others, had passed through parallel phases of growth, zenith, and decline—ending in some cases with extinction. Writing during World War I, he forecast the coming of the Dictators or "Cæsars" as a symptom that the West, too, had passed its zenith and was entering on the period of imperialism, the first well-marked phase of its decline. When, shortly, Mussolini and then Hitler appeared, his view was deemed by many to be correct (though Spengler himself later modified his views about "decline" to suit the Nazi doctrines with which he compromised).

Since he wrote, other historians, notably Professor A. J. Toynbee, have criticised parts of Spengler's thinking, and elaborated others. Spengler's pessimism is an affront to minds nourished on conceptions of progress and evolution which have long been dominant in the West: in viewing history as a succession of civilisations, each following the same cycle of growth, zenith, decline and fall, he leaves no room for any further development beyond civilisation, which is, for him, the final form of human society.

We can assume that Spengler was right in his statement of the symptoms which indicate a civilisation's decline.

On these grounds, it would appear that our own civilisation has already entered on the downward path. But the question which profoundly concerns us is whether our civilisation is necessarily bound by iron laws of fate to follow the well-beaten path of decline to the last tragic stage of collapse.

We may have hope or faith that this fate will not be ours. But to have reasonable grounds for believing that, this time, the ending of the story will be different, we need to have the assurance that there are different factors operating in the case of our civilisation, which have not operated before—or at least have not operated effectively. To discern the factors which underlie the events of history and to interpret the present in their light is the task of the historian.

Can't Dismiss History

To dismiss history as having no relevance to our own age is a mistake due to over-emphasis of the unique features of the present phase of our civilisation: These features are two-fold. First those that result from the mechanical inventions of the past 200 years: power-driven machinery and industrial technique, extreme rapidity in communications, and in the spreading of ideas; secondly the extension of western civilisation over the entire globe, so that it has come to dominate or destroy all other civiilsations—by contrast with its predecessors, which were local to a defined area of the earth's surface.

These unique features have had, as their main result, an enormous speeding-up of history. The radio, cinema and press provide means for changing the mentality of nations with hitherto unheard-of speed. Events which formerly took years or months to unfold, now take merely weeks or days.

Similarly, the invention of some new machine, such as the railway engine or motor car, can rapidly change the habits of whole populations. So fast is history now moving, that we can expect revolutionary changes in mankind's entire mode of life during the coming half-century.

SECONDLY, MANKIND'S CAPACITIES FOR SELF-DESTRUCTION HAVE BEEN ENORMOUSLY ENHANCED. FORMERLY, DROUGHT, FLOODS OR PLAGUE WERE THE GREAT DESTROYERS: NOW THAT ROLE IS PLAYED BY MAN HIMSELF. NOT ONLY THROUGH HEAVY BOMBING CAN CITIES BE WIPED OFF THE MAP, BUT ATOM BOMBS (SO THE PHYSICISTS TELL US) WILL THROUGH RADIATION, RENDER THEIR SITES UNINHABITABLE. WITH SUCH WEAPONS OUR CIVILISATION HAS DEVELOPED THE POWER TO DESTROY ITSELF: WE CAN JUMP (IF WE WILL) STRAIGHT INTO A DARK AGE WITHOUT GOING THROUGH THE LONG-DRAWN PHASES OF DECLINE, MARKED BY THE ESTABLISHMENT OF MILITARISTIC "TOTALITARIAN" EMPIRES.

But since our civilisation has become world-wide, such a fate would not only affect ourselves; it would affect the whole of mankind. Fifteen centuries ago, Rome could collapse, and its passing be unnoticed by the inhabitants of another civilised area, China. Today, the collapse of the West would drag the rest of humanity down with it.

If history is to be a guide to us in this situation, we must look farther back than those events connected with the rise and fall of civilisations. A period of history affording important analogies with our own is that in which the first civilisation came to birth.

Decline Of Western Civilization

Our era is either to be one of the decline of our western civilisation—possibly of civilisation altogether—or of change from civilisation to some new type of society, hitherto undeveloped. If our era is not destined to be one of decline it must instead be one of transition. The only period of transition in history which affords some parallels with our own (assuming that it is an age of transition), is that which marked the emergence from tribalism of the earliest civilisation some 7,000 years ago.

For thousands of years previously men had lived in a social order which we roughly term "primitive", ignoring the slow evolution of social forms which had been taking place before ever civilisation itself appeared. Man has already been on this planet, according to some authorities, for 1,000,000 years, during which time his development has been marked by a series of inventions—notably those of speech, the use of fire, tool and implement making, the domestication of animals, and agriculture.

Each new invention made possible a revolution in man's way of living by providing the material basis for a new type of social life. These inventions probably took place at intervals of many thousands of years. That of agriculture was the last great discovery of primitive man, for it laid the basis of the new type of society which we call civilisation.

Against the vast time-span of human history the 6,000 years or so since the coming of civilisation may seem too short a period for a corresponding revolution of man's way of life to be now due. But perhaps another such revolution is on the way. Its coming may be heralded by the technological discoveries of our era, which parallel earlier epoch-making discoveries such as those of speech and agriculture.

For our mechanical inventions present, on the one hand, a threat to our entire existence through their potential use as weapons of destruction. On the other hand they make possible an age of abundance and a richness of living which has never been available previously to mankind as a whole.

New Civilization

The prolonged crisis and ideological ferment of the era since the coming of industry may point to its being an age of transition to a type of society beyond civilisation: a type of society which we may call "super-civilisation" for lack of a better word.

It was in response to a threat to their existence that men evolved the first civilisation, that of Egypt—not indeed a threat of their own making, but due to the drying up of the North African prairies. The failure of the game supply in what until then had been their happy hunting-ground attracted the nomadic "food-gatherers" to the well-watered valley of the Nile, whose regular cycle of flooding provided ideal conditions for the cultivation of cereals. The threat to their existence was in fact balanced by the discovery of a new technique of production, which

(Continued on Page 30)

GIANT MIRROR FOR TELEVISION WILL PROVIDE PICTURES 15FT. BY 20FT.

Giant spherical designed for projection-type theatre television seen at Southbridge, Mass Made by the American Optical Company for the Radio Corps of America. The 28-inch, 90-pound glass mirrors, one of them shown in the upper part of the above picture, will provide pictures 15ft. by 20ft. Compare in size with the small mirror held by the girl and used in home TV sets. The big mirror greatly enlarges images received from television tubes and projects them on a large screen.

The World Of Stamps

BY KUNG

'Catalogue' And Its Relation To Reality

AMONG the most useful adjuncts available to the collector for the enjoyment and appreciation of the hobby, is the Stamp Catalogue. The value of stamps, as with any other commodity, depends on the available supplies and the relative demand. These factors, though known to the professional dealer, are usually a closed book to the common or garden variety of collector, who would prove easy pickings for anyone better informed than himself unless he had a reliable yardstick with which to assess the worth of his collection.

Catalogues, which is addition to listing stamps also evaluate them, fulfil this need. One would think that with prices listed one under the other, everything would be plain sailing, but unfortunately we often see a stamp marked extremely high in one catalogue and at a ridiculously low figure in another. To understand the reasons for this discrepancy and to establish a rational mean for valuation, one has to understand what a catalogue actually is, and the methods used to compile one.

The great majority of standard catalogues are published by long-established and reputed dealers who, over the years, have not only gained the necessary experience and merited the confidence of the stamp-collecting public, but also have vast stocks. The compiler runs through the stocks of a particular country, and notes those stamps that have been selling like hot cakes. These he marks up in the next edition. Items having a fair to middling sale generally remain static, while drugs on the market come down steeply.

CONSTANT TOUCH

In addition, the compiler is constantly in touch with the prices realised at various auctions in the stamp centres of the world, and these play a very great part in influencing catalogue quotations. Unfortunately what happens in practice is that a firm caught short with unpopular issues keeps prices at an inflated level to get rid of stocks at high prices to casual buyers, resulting in catalogue prices often being ten times the current market quotations.

We have also to keep in mind that "catalogue" is merely the rate at which a particular firm is willing to sell. Since a firm issuing catalogues is usually a large one with big overheads, it is the accepted practice to offer a substantial discount on catalogue prices. This varies with the catalogue referred to, the standing of the firm dealt with, the popularity of the stamp concerned, and a dozen other reasons. Taking a couple of examples at random, we have the old Australian States selling under a tenth of the catalogue value while in the case of Montenegro, the wholesale price is less than one-thirtieth cat! The harried compiler, moreover, is faced with constant fluctuations in the market, with the result that by the time the catalogue is published, several prices are completely fictitious.

If all this is, true, one can well question the necessary of having a catalogue at all. The answer is that apart from keeping a collector up to date with developments in the stamp world, catalogues reflect market trends. Though actual value cannot be found, relative value can be ascertained. Changes in catalogue are almost always followed by a shift in the market. The psychology of collectors is such that the moment there is a rise there is a rush to buy, and such frantic bidding at auctions, that the price index takes a sharp plunge upwards.

READ MAGAZINES

A collector, if he wants a true idea of value, should subscribe to one of the numerous magazines devoted to the hobby. He should also keep in touch with at least two or three dealers whom he finds he can trust. He should check auction realisations, which are usually to be found in the magazines, counter-check these with the catalogue. With these measures he will never be far out.

And he should always bear in mind that in stamps, rushing in on the heels of a rise is generally useless. Most collectors are thinking the same, and a rush for a rising issue often leads to trouble. The time for investment is when action and catalogue are more or less even, but before the catalogue is marked up. Entering the lists at the final stages is like shutting the stable door after the horse has bolted.

The beautiful set of stamps illustrated here was issued by the Vatican on the occasion of the Holy Year celebrations, and depicts various scenes connected with the Catholic faith.

Obsolescent G.B. Highs

Several factors have to be considered in forecasting a rise in value of any stamp. Period of currency, denomination, quantity used; all these play an important part. We must also remember that while a rise from Rs. 500/- to Rs. 1,000/- might seem spectacular, the rise is absolutely the same in an issue that jumps from Rs. 5 to Rs. 10. And high priced issues like the Silver Weddings and Foreign U.P.U's are more often than not a headache.

From the point of view of investment, about the best bets at the moment are the G. B. high values. All the values are good, providing that copies are fine used. When we trace the history of previous highs of G. B., we find that there has been a uniform rise that has well repaid anyone that get in on the ground floor. The 2/6 and the 5/- have been very plentifully used and there does not seem any particular reason why they should rise for a very long time. But good copies of the 10/-, though plentiful enough at the moment, may well be difficult to find later on. Of course the light blue has been current far longer than its darker brother, but I am confident that a few dozen copies salted away will prove very useful.

POUND SURE TO RISE

Now consider the £1. This stamp has had a very very short life. Far shorter than the 1891 Victorian and the 1902 and 1911 Edwards, and while it is true that the current pound has been used in far greater numbers, it must also be remembered that the majority have been used with a commercial cancellation that is practically a killer. The retail trade in England is offering copies with good postmarks at 7/6, and when the stamp is finally superceded next year, the price should definitely double. As it is, the Indian market, which feeds the English wholesale houses, is bullish to a marked degree, especially with the circular metal cancellations.

Invest in a few dozen superb used £1/- copies — they are available with a little searching at a very fair price — and you will more than double investment before the next year is over. This may be a little like hoarding, but there are at present more than enough copies to go round, and there should be no difficulty as far as the casual collector is concerned.

PAKISTAN INVITED

KARACHI: Spain has invited Pakistan to take part in the International Philatelic Competition to be held in October next.

Many countries have agreed to participate in this competition and interesting stamp collections in the world will be on view at the exhibition.

(Continued from Page 9)

old Delhi a byeword for dirt, inefficiency, mal-administration and what not.

The Congress "netas" of Delhi are equally determined to capture New Delhi. As for their representative character, one Congress leader is not even a primary member of the Congress and the other has failed to secure the effective membership of the organisation. As for the Municipal Committee of Old Delhi, after two yearly extensions of its term, it has become an entirely nominated body. If democracy could have any meaning, its members have ceased to represent anyone but themselves.

Here are the gleanings from Lala Deshbundhu's paper:—

1. "The administration of building bye-laws has been a public scandal in Delhi. The powers have been abused to such an extent that there has been a growing demand that members of the Committee should have nothing to do with them."

2. "The adulteration of foodstuffs and edible oils and drugs has reached alarming proportions in the City."

3. "Vast majority of school buildings are insanitary, damp, dark, ill-equipped and some have not even electricity."

"The interference by city fathers in the day to day Municipal administration in Delhi has reduced executive officers to the position of mere dummies. Such interference is nowhere noticeable than in the matter of granting licences for plying public vehicles."

The view here is that Delhi does not yet need a Corporation, but a thorough enquiry into its Municipal administration. From 1863 till today, there has been no enquiry into the Municipal administration of Delhi. The Enquiry Committee referred above, was solely concerned with evolving a plan of Corporation. It made no enquiry to satisfy the Government whether the present Municipal administration was capable of development and whether it was efficient enough to work a modern constitution of a corporation. The Municipal Committee as an elected body has ceased to exist. It will in the fitness of things if the Committee were superceded and its administration were completely overhauled.

The Calcutta Corporation Enquiry Committee in its investigations found inefficiency, extravagance, laziness, improper influence and graft in department after department." A Committee of enquiry, if appointed will put Calcutta conditions in the shade, it is asserted here. Local self-governing institutions are the training ground for democracy.

The enquiry into the affairs of Old Delhi Municipal Committee will also evaluate the claim by Delhi Congressmen for a Ministerial form of Government for Delhi.

Tree Planting Week Or Planned Afforestation?

FELL ASLEEP FOR 32 YEARS

From Okna, Sweden, came news the other day of the death of a woman of 88 who was reliably reported to have slept for 32 years without a break. She fell asleep in 1876 when she was 13, and her mother put her to bed in the normal way thinking she was merely very tired. Miss Carolina Karlsen did not wake up until 1908, when she was 45.

It was reported that on the morning she awoke she walked about her room weeping for her mother, who had died several years before. Carolina enjoyed good health for the rest of her life.

THE RUSSIAN CARTOONISTS OPEN UP A BARRAGE ON MR. ACHESON

"The source of Mr. Acheson's eloquence." "Acheson's serenade." "Boo!" "Scene from comedy, 'On Equal Footing'."

Cartoonists of Soviet newspapers have been concentrating their attention lately on caricatures of Secretary Acheson. These four cartoons are representative of their output.

SHORT STORY *BY OMKAR NATH*

THE PLASTIC ROSE

ON the evening of Thursday, Kumar was alone in the office editing copy after copy. A gentleman came in and requested him to feature the speech he had delivered prominently, stressing the importance of the function he spoke at. Time was passing swiftly, very swiftly, but he went on with his work calmly and confidently.

Tri! Tri!! Tri!!! the telephone rang.

"Hallo, who is speaking", enquired Kumar.

"Oh, it is you. How are you Shyam?"

"What do you say, Sheela's condition has deteriorated?" Kumar listened to the words first with incredulity, and then with certainty. His face showed signs of anxiety. He could no more work. He got impatient. Time, which a few minutes earlier had passed so swiftly, now seemed to have come to a stop. There was still one hour for his reliever to come. At 8 o'clock his reliever came, and he hurriedly engaged a taxi and went to the hospital.

He hurried up the carbolic-smelling corridor, turned a corner and collided with a girl.

"Oh! I am sorry", said he, hurriedly but politely, and went on without waiting for the girl's reply.

He was struck dumb, when he saw Sheela. Within two days she had changed a lot. The plump pinkness on her cheeks had disappeared. She looked pale and emaciated. The dark lustrous hair which adorned her charming figure looked wild. Above all, the liquid gleam of her dark beautiful eyes which had first attracted his attention had gone. Keeping his emotions in restraint, and not allowing them to be reflected on his face, he enquired about her health.

"Kumar, why did you not come yesterday? I was looking for you. Have you forgotten me", asked Sheela in a low pathetic voice.

"Sheela do not talk that way. I will never forget you. Yesterday, I had severe headache and so could not come", replied Kumar reassuringly.

"Kumar, I can no more live separately. As soon as I get well, I will press my father for an early marriage with you. Do you agree."

"Sheela, don't worry yourself with such thoughts at this time. I am forever yours".

She asked him to place his hand on her hand. With tears in his eyes and a choking throat, he placed his hand on her. Her face frightened, her breast heaved and a heavenly glow lit her face. She tried to get up but her strength failed.

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In spite of the best medical treatment Sheela's condition went from bad to worse. Kumar nursed her day and night, and his heart ached to see her—the dream of his youth, fast drooping, till at last she breathed her last, leaving him to mourn her loss.

Sheela had been lovely, gracious, tactful and self-effacing; imbued with unswerving devotion to Kumar—her lover.

Without her he felt alone and lonely. He would wake up at night wondering, looking about the bright empty room, feeling nothing but his own emptiness, his eyes dry, his mind vacant and his mouth tranquil. He would recall his associations with her and they came with photographic precision and clarity. He would recall the small and wonderful world they were building together, the presents they used to make to each other on auspicious days. He would hear her voice calling him for an evening stroll. At night he would hear her footsteps perhaps to enquire how he had fared the day.

After many months, however, he regained the composure of his mind and resumed his former activities.

One day as Kumar was in the office doing his usual routine work a girl came and handed over to him an envelope requesting him to publish the news in the paper. The news was about the work done by a rural uplift society in a nearby village. He looked at her and remembered to have seen her before. He ransacked his memory and remembered that she was the same girl with whom he had collided in the hospital. She too seemed to remember the incident.

One fine afternoon Kumar went to the sea beach. It was a lovely afternoon with a gentle salty breeze coming from the sea and setting wavelets to sparkling. Water and the sky were intensely blue and with the soft scented breeze gave the afternoon a dreamy quality. He walked slowly and aimlessly enjoying the cool bracing breeze, the fiery glow on the distant horizon. Although he enjoyed the company of Nature he keenly felt the absence of Sheela. It was here that he first met her, it was here that their love grew.

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Sub-editor sahib", "sub-editor sahib", he heard somebody calling and turning back saw the same girl he had seen in the office.

"I am very thankful to you for publishing the news that day", said the girl and requested him to have his dinner at hers to which he assented.

They discussed politics and other current topics. Sumitra spoke fluently and forcefully, and though she showed lack of deep understanding, her sincerity and practicality impressed him. She showed intense interest in rural uplift and firm grasp over the subject. Late in the night Kumar returned to his house.

The night was cool. He thought: It is very late; I must go to bed, and put out his hand to switch the radio on. Music broke off, but failed to lull him to sleep. With his eyes wide awake, he turned from one side to another. He wished he had not been to Sumitra's. Sumitra had rekindled the fire in his heart—the fire which was consuming, fire from which he had with great difficulty temporarily got relief. She had worn an artificial rose in her hair, exactly like one Sheela used to wear. That was sufficient to bring back to his mind the memories of one he had dearly loved. Sheela liked those artificial roses very much. Roses removed from her head would be a trifling thing which he would have stamped and crushed for their artificiality, but put on her hair, became a living thing for him, a symbol of their love.

Friendship between Kumar and Sumitra grew. She frequently came to him and talked to him for hours together.

One day early in the morning while Kumar was still asleep, he heard a knock at the door. He wondered who could it be at such an early hour. Getting up he opened the door.

"Sumitra! What brings you here so early" enquired Kumar surprisingly.

"Kumar, we are today going to Cutch to do some relief work among the famine-stricken people. I want you to accompany me, so that you may see for yourself the conditions prevailing there. I don't leave it to your choice. You have to come with me", said Sumitra all in one breath. "But", she continued, "I am leaving by 9 o'clock train and you must be ready by 8 o'clock. So make haste".

Kumar felt that arguing would be useless, and smiling his assent, began making preparations for the journey.

At dusk, they reached a village from where there was no other means of transport except bullock carts, and those too, they could not get at that hour. They, therefore, decided to cover the distance of about 9 miles on foot. Night fell and the path became invisible. There was no place where they could take shelter and pass the night. They went on till they reached a forest which they had to cross to reach the destined village. Sumitra began to feel afraid and suggested that they should break the journey there. Kumar hoping that they might come across some hut insisted on proceeding on. It was pitch dark and there was no sign of life. Dead silence prevailed, but occasionally howlings of jackals filled their hearts with awe and fear.

"Do you see the distant light," cried out Samitra excitedly. Far off could be seen dim, faint and flickering light. It inspired hope in them, and they hurried their steps towards it.

Kumar put his ear to the door of the house and could hear two human voices. He gently tapped at the door. An old lady confronted them. She was gentle and polite and welcomed them to their hut. It was a small square room, poorly lit with an old and dirty lamp placed on the low partitioning wall between the kitchen and the room. The old lady spread an old small mat for the guests. The room was well-kept and clean. In one corner was a wooden box on which was kept bedding and the clothes. The old lady had a benign look and was very hospitable.

Through the open side of the kitchen Kumar saw a girl preparing tea for them without receiving any such instructions from her mother. It seemed that travellers like them were frequently forced to stay in the hut, and the girl knew the usual routine of hospitality.

The old lady kept them busy with her long tale of woe and suffering they were undergoing due to drought, ascribing it to "dishonesty, cheating and other evils" to which present-day people had fallen victims, narrating in contrast, with brightened face, "the good old happy days when people were God-fearing and love ruled the world".

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Kumar, though impressed by the geniality and hospitality of the old lady got bored by her long narration of the "good old days." Putting on an attentive appearance, he would cast a casual glance at the girl in the kitchen. Though Kumar from his place could only see a vague posterior view of the girl, her long lustrous hair in braids, her tender white neck and a plastic rose in her hair caught his attention. The symbolic rose recalled memories of Sheela. It made him pensive.

The girl came with tea and some refreshments, and they all sat to share it. Kumar now got a full view of the girl. She was in full bloom of her youth. Her dark brown hair, her lotus-like eyes, the ripe red lips took the breath out of him. She wore a white sari, which, though dirty, could not affect her charm. She was a rose, unnoticed and unappreciated in the uninhabited forest. Kumar took out some biscuits and fruits and they all relished them. Kumar would occasionally cast vertical glances at the girl, each time discovering some remarkable feature of her captivating beauty.

In the morning Kumar and Sumitra after having breakfast thanked the lady and taking her leave, Kumar cast a last parting glance at Minakshi to which she for the first time modestly responded.

In the way Kumar was unusually silent being engrossed in the remembrances of Minakshi and felt irritated whenever Sumitra spoke to him, for it interrupted the sweet chain of his thoughts. Sumitra knew that he had fallen a victim to Cupid. In Cutch he felt restless. He wanted to see her again, to live in her constant company. After two days stay in Cutch, Kumar started for the return journey leaving Sumitra there. He spent the night in the same hut.

Early in the morning, the old lady went to offer her daily prayers at a nearby tree which she considered sacred. Taking advantage of the opportunity and being unable to restrain his emotions any more, Kumar addressing her said, "Minakshi, I love you dearly". He could speak nothing more, His words failed him. She kept silent with her eyes turned down. After a little while he addressed her again saying, "My life is in your hands now, Minakshi, it is upto you to make it or mar it. Separation from you will mean slow and torturing death to me."

Minakshi was still silent, but he could see her breast heaving and her pink cheeks aflame. Her looks too were expressive and he read through them. He embraced her, cuddling her close and kissed her warm tender lips.

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The old lady returned and they had their breakfast. Seeing her in a good mood, Kumar suggested to her that they should move to Bombay city and thereby get deliverance from present sufferings, adding that he feared the situation might become worse. "There is nobody to look after you here. The best thing, therefore, is to move to Bombay city where I shall look after you," added Kumar. The old lady at first rejected the proposal saying that she would prefer death from starvation to change for safety. Both Kumar and her daughter combined to persuade her to accept the proposal till she at last gave in.

The old lady's days in Bombay seemed to be numbered for soon after her arrival she seriously fell ill and died entrusting Minakshi to Kumar just before her death. After a happy wedlock Kumar—Minakshi combine began to chase new horizons.

My Dear Sisters & Brothers,

I had a lovely surprise when I arrived home from the office last night. I found that a sister who lives in a village—in Dahanu—had sent me a big box of "janus." They were simply beautiful and looked almost as fresh as when she had picked them in the woods near her house. Ah, the countryside is coming to life again.

The rains have not started in right earnest yet—but the monsoon has set in. The vast grounds and the trees have a refreshing greenery all around!

A PRETTY GAME

The Sun and rain in fickle weather
Were playing hide and seek together,
And each in turn would try to chase
The other from his hiding place.
At last they met to say good-bye.
And, lo! a rainbow spanned the sky.

LEARNING OUT-OF-DOORS

Here is fine little quotations, by Richard Jeffries—

All of you with little children, take them somehow into the country, among green grass and yellow wheat—among trees—by hills and streams, if you wish their higher education, that of the heart and soul, to be completed.

The Musical Tree

"Oh dear!" signed the May Tree "I don't like the winter at all!"

"Whee-ee-ee-ee!" whistled the North Wind. "Why not?"

"Because I look so bare without my leaves," replied the May Tree sadly.

"Never mind," said the North Wind, cheerily. "Spring will soon be here. Think how pretty you'll look then in your new green dress and pink bonnet."

"But I want to look pretty now", said the May Tree. "Like the Holly Tree over there."

The North Wind puffed out his rosy cheeks, whistled loudly and then said:

"I'll see what I can do to help you. I won't be long away. Good-bye!

"Whee-ee-ee-ee!" Away he raced towards the clouds and soon he reached a tiny one, sailing along all by itself in a little blue patch of sky.

"Whee-ee-ee-ee!" he whistled. "Turn into rain, Little Cloud, and scatter a shower over the bare May Tree down below."

"Very well", said the Little Cloud. "Look out! I'm beginning to fall already."

And the Little Cloud quickly changed into rain, and scattered a shower right on the May Tree, whose bare branches were soon covered with thousands upon thousands of raindrops. When the rain stopped, out came the sun and shone on the May Tree, making the raindrops sparkle like diamonds!

Back came the North Wind.

"Whee-ee-ee-ee! You do look pretty, May Tree," he said. "The raindrops shine like precious jewels."

"Thank you so much, North Wind!" said the May Tree. "But what shall I do when all the raindrops dry up?"

"Dear me, dear me"! cried the North Wind. "I hadn't thought about that! I must put my 'Thinking Cap' on and see what can be done."

And off he raced once more, screeching round the chimney pots and blowing people's hats off!

North wind soon returned and with him someone clad from top to toe in sparkling, crystal white.

"Here's Jack Frost", said North Wind to the May Tree. "He'll see that you don't lose those pretty raindrops."

"No sooner said than done!" said Jack Frost, and he put out his hand and lightly touched one of them. Instantly it turned into ice! He then touched another—and another—until every raindrop was frozen and flashed in the sunshine!

"My word!" cried the North Wind. "You look like a tree from Fairyland." And he raced happily in and out of the May Tree's branches.

And then the most amazing thing happened!

The May Tree began to play a tinkling little tune, just like a musical box!

The North Wind stopped playing in and out of the May Tree, and when he stopped, so did the music!

"That's funny", he said. "I'm sure I heard fairy music just now."

"So you did!" sang the May Tree, happily. "For I am now a Fairy Tree. Blow through my branches again, North Wind."

The North Wind blew Whee-ee-ee-ee! and, sure enough, again came the pretty, tinkling music from the May Tree.

"Well I never!" cried the North Wind, laughing, "I can see you'll want me for a playmate all through the winter, May Tree."

"Please do stay and play with me, begged the May Tree. "And I hope Jack Frost will come and see me often, too?"

"Of course I will," said Jack Frost. "And you must promise me never to be sad again in the winter."

"I promise," replied the May Tree, and went on playing the sweetest little tune.

The King Of Fruits

There are very few things which you all children love to eat and which also possess a high food value. Is there anyone among you who does not love Mangoes? Here there is something you can learn about this delicious fruit.

Mango is produced in many tropical countries, such as Malaya, Java, Cuba, South Africa, Egypt, Florida, Philippines and Ceylon, but India stands foremost of all in its production.

It is by far the most extensively grown fruit of India. From the Punjab to Madras and from Bengal to Bombay, there is hardly a district in which mango trees do not grow, as they are adaptable to varying soil and climatic conditions. In the Bombay and Madras Presidencies alone, the area under mango trees is about three lakh acres.

Their cultivation in this country is as ancient as it is extensive. The leaves and fruits of this tree have been allotted a high place in religious ceremonies, for decorative purposes, in dietetics, as well as in Indian pharmacopoeia from days of old.

Poets, including the great Kalidas, sang the beauties of mango groves and the fragrance of mango blossoms which are closely associated with the song of the cuckoo and the pangs of love-stricken heroes and heroines. In recent times, Akbar the Great had a lakh mango trees planted near Darbhanga.

Century-old mango trees are common in this country. The original Borsha mango tree, over three hundred years of age, still stands in huge dimensions in the East Khandesh district.

The food value of mango is very high. The 'Bhava-Prakash', an authentic work on Indian medicines, records that "a ripe mango fruit is fragrant, sweet, fatty, very nutritious, appetising, deflatulent, heart-tonic, binding, heavy, refreshing, brightening to complexion, anti-bilious, blood-purifying and anti-scorbutic; such a fruit is pleasant even to the minds of hermits, not to speak of the worldly minded!"

Recent investigations (Zilva and Perry) have shown that the Alphonso mango is six times as rich in its contents of Vitamin C as the Bramley apple, which was heretofore the richest known source of this vitamin. Mango is also a very potential source of Vitamin A, and Vitamins B and G (B2). Mango pulp contains as much Vitamin A as butter does. Its sugar content is high, but it is low in calcium and phosphoric acid.

Mango is a great delicacy. It can be eaten in one form or another at any stage of its maturity. Young fruits are used in pickles and chutneys. Developed but unripe fruits are used in curries and sauces, and turned into jams, 'Murabbas' and delicious beverages. Ripe mangoes are eaten cut into slices or squeezed into juice.

For out-of-season use, mangoes are preserved, salted, dried and canned. It was once aptly remarked that those countries that cannot grow mango are truly unfortunate.

Those Heels

New Look or Old Look, our ladies still clink to their high-heeled shoes, and thereby store up a great deal of trouble for themselves.

One of our most distinguished surgeons has recently written on the dangers of this practice. "The plastic foot of the teen-ager is easily distorted", he states, "and it is at this age, when women first take to high heels, that the chief harm is initiated."

It seems utter folly to risk ill-health in this way; but if only the fashion experts would decree that heels should not be over 1½ inches high, very many of them, from 16 upwards, would very quickly look shorter; but no less attractive, and a great deal more comfortable.

Seaweed In The Nosebag

Our patient friend the horse is not given to grumbling, but if he could, he might grouse about changing his diet to seaweed. "What do you think I am, a sea-horse? You'll be able to put me into an aquarium if I eat much more of this."

"You'll get used to it, old chap", would be our answer, given on the authority of Professor Lily Newton who, at the British Association recently, said that seaweeds appeared to be palatable to domestic animals 'once they had become accustomed to them.'

She added that horses, sheep, and cattle, when offered algal fodder for the first time, need a few days of habituation before they can digest it, even after they have been induced to eat seaweed. She spoke of the vitamin value which recent research has revealed in brown seaweeds.

A Prayer

O Lord, who seest the necessities of all Thy creatures, bless my studies and endeavours.

If it shall be Thy good pleasure to entrust me with plenty, give me a compassionate heart, that I may be ready to relieve the wants of others.

Let neither poverty nor riches estrange my heart from Thee, but assist me with Thy grace so to live as that I may die in Thy favour. Amen.

Balkan-ji-Bari

Shri Shewak Bhojraj and Shrimati Mohindar Sant Singh paid a visit to Rani Maharaj Singh at Poona in connection with the forthcoming Silver Jubilee celebrations of the Balkan-ji-Bari—Akhil Hind Balak Sangh. The Rani Saheba very graciously agreed to be the Chairman of the Committee appointed in this behalf.

Pimpri Camp was visited by Shri Sewakbhai and Kumari Sati Ramchandani. The boys and girls of that Unit and the Bal Mandir gave a very nice variety performance. Then there was a workers' meeting and "Preeti Bhojan." Pimpri Balkan-ji-Bari is going ahead, and we wish it all success in its efforts!

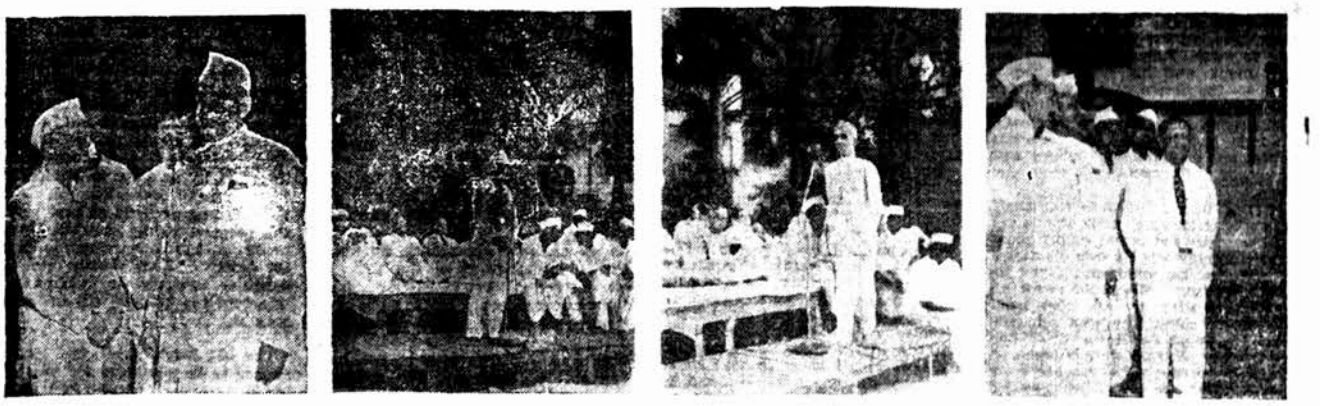
The Bombay Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari arranged a send-off tea party in honour of Kumari Nooru Peermahomed, its Assistant Secretary and Librarian, and Editor of "Pushpa"—The Children's Own Paper. She is proceeding to England. Shrimati Babiben Mooljt Dayal was "At Home" to the workers of the Provincial Bari and units. Bhuleshwar Balkan-ji-Bari had a week-end camp at Jogeshwari, Ghatkopar Balkan-ji-Bari celebrated its anniversary.

Every one is most welcome to join the Balkan-ji-Bari—Akhil Hind Balak Sangh. Just enquire if there is a Unit of the Bari at your place; otherwise why not request an elderly lady or gentleman to start one. For full particulars about joining the Association or starting its Unit, please communicate with Dada—"Gulistan", Khar—Bombay 21. He will be glad to hear from you.

JAI HIND!

All Good Wishes from your
DADA.

BALKAN-JI-BARI UNIT AT AHMEDABAD



The inauguration of a new Balkan-ji-Bari Unit at Ahmedabad—photos from left to right): Shri Shewak Bhojraj with Shri Chinubhai Chimanlal Sheth, President of the Municipality, who inaugurated the Unit; Shri Shewakbhai and Shri Ravi Shankar Raval addressing the audience, Dr. H. P. Dastur, Shri Chinubhai and others seeing the exhibits of children's handicrafts.

BARODA SELLS BLOOD STOCK IN LONDON

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(Continued from Page 7)

pensively equipped plane I have seen" says the manager of the air charter concern offering it for sale".

In Paris, the Barodas have their own apartment which is not affected by the present economy cuts. Most of the properties in England are held in the name of Maharani.

The Maharajah is now constitutional head of Baroda, a Hindu state of some 8,000 square miles in western India. Two years ago, before the state joined India, the first princely state to do so, he was its absolute ruler. His income was reputed to be at least dol. 6,000,000 a year, derived mainly from land rents from his nearly 3,000,000 peasant subjects. Industrial development in the territory had increased his yearly revenue. Under the agreement with India, which merged the state with the province of Bombay, Baroda's ruler had to accept a state pension and inaugurate representative government through elections on an adult franchise basis. Last May the pension was fixed at dol 760,000 a year.

Constitutional Head

But this enormous cut in income was not the only concession the Maharajah had to make in order to secure his position in the state. His great popularity with the mass of the people did not prevent their leaders from protesting at his extravagant expenditures and his frequent absences from home. Some even demanded he abdicate. His chief minister complained he was living in "superabundant luxury", and made allegations about certain drawings he had made from the national treasury. There was some question, too, concerning a sum of dol. 7,500,000 borrowed from state funds. The Maharajah, who was in New York, when these criticisms were first made in public, returned forthwith to Baroda.

He was able to answer the charges; and an amicable settlement was reached, leaving him with less money and shorn of much of his power but still head of the state. In future, he would spend more time in his own country.

It was, therefore, partly to meet the wishes of his people and partly out of economic necessity that the easygoing Sir Pratap Sinha Gaekwar of Baroda decided to curtail his spending and his overseas commitments. British taxation aided the development to some degree; but as a part-time resident in Britain he does not pay the full rate of income tax.

The Maharajah became ruler of Baroda in 1939, following the death of his grandfather, who had reigned for 64 years as one of the most enlightened of India's 500 princes and princelings. His marriage to Princess Seeta Devi in 1943 caused a major crisis in Baroda. He was already married, had seven children, when he met the princess at a Bombay race-track. By taking a second wife he broke the state's anti-bigamy law passed by his grandfather. She was already married, too, and being a Hindu could not obtain a divorce. She overcame her problem by turning Moslem to divorce her husband and becoming a Hindu again to marry the Maharajah. His chief Minister resigned in protest, but his people accepted the situation and the political storm below over.

Tennyson's Home

Soon after the end of the war, the Maharajah began taking a serious interest in horse racing in Britain.

And as a hobby he planned to become a British farmer, with his own herd of Guernseys, pigs and poultry. He bought an agricultural estate in Surrey, built cowsheds and a dairy and spent large sums on other improvements.

A 20-room Georgian mansion standing in the estate's 87 acres was redecorated throughout two lodges and four cottages were renovated for Indian servants. Altogether some dol. 60,000 is said to have been spent on improvements, which included the laying out of a nine-hole golf course. The property, Headley Grove, near Epsom, was bought from the late Sir Malcolm Campbell, the racing motorist, for dol. 90,000.

Headley Grove was the Baroda's principal residence in Britain. They also own an adjoining agricultural estate of 135 acres. The house on the property, Thrift Hall, has been sold privately. Another Surrey estate, Aldworth, of 141 acres, was sold in 1947 for dol. 60,000. At one time the home of poet laureate Lord Tennyson Aldworth was inherited by the Maharajah from his grandfather, who paid dol. 90,000 for it 70 years ago.

Gloucester Lodge, the Baroda's town residence, is described by the agents disposing of the properties as "one of the best of London's modern houses." With seven bedrooms and five bathrooms, the house is fitted in the most up-to-date style. It has well-laid-out gardens, and overlooks Hyde park.

KEEPS HOUSE IN IRELAND

More than anything else the Maharajah wanted to make a name for himself as owner and breeder of racehorses.

He aimed to capture the leading turf position held by the wealthy Muslim leader, the Aga Khan, who has taken chief racing honours in Britain for many years past. In three years the Maharajah spent nearly dol. 2,000,000 buying horses, one-fifth of the amount at a single sale. No other owner has laid out anything like so much. For one yearling colt he paid the record figure of dol. 117,000. His reward came in 1948 when he won 40 races worth dol. 120,000, gaining second place in the list of successful owners. Last year he didn't do so well. The Earl of Derby, with 17 races won, placed second to the Aga Khan with 38.

Now the racing Maharajah seems to have abandoned his ambition, though he has not given up interest in the sport. His stables at Warren Place, Newmarket, cost him dol. 170,000 in 1945. With 50 horse boxes and occupying 11 acres, Warren Place was already one of the best-equipped stables in Britain when the Maharajah began to remodel it. Working at feverish speed, nine contractors carried out alterations to suit the new owner's lavish taste and made it a training establishment of super manificance. Garages were converted into living-quarters for 25 stable lads. It was offered for sale at dol. 150,000, but is now to be auctioned.

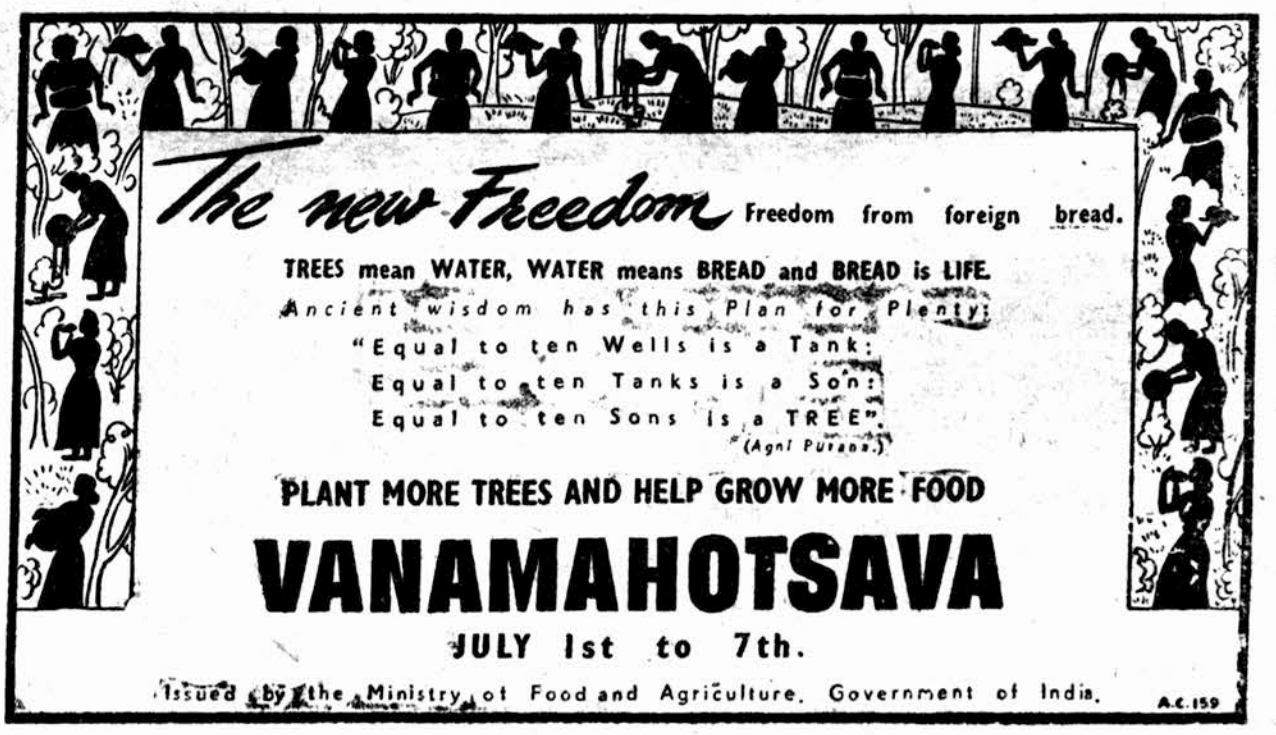
Sixteen of his horses are being retained and will be kept at a stable near Epsom or transferred to Ireland, where he has a stud farm 24 miles from Dublin. He bought the place, with a house and 461 acres of agricultural land, in 1947. The stud farm has been renovated and equipped to the same expensive standard as the Newmarket stables—and the horse-loving Maharajah is not parting with it. It is one of the finest in the world. The house, which will become his residence in the British Isles, is not so imposing as the stately Georgian mansion in Surrey, but it will be furnished in the same princely style. Costly furnishings and oriental ornaments and carvings the Maharajah's gold and silver sporting trophies and equestrian statuettes are to be moved to Ireland with other furniture from Surrey when the English house is sold.

So His Highness Sir Pratap Sinha Gaekwar still will be a visitor to Britain, and a welcome one, for this short, stocky, pleasant prince is a colourful and well-liked figure.

But from now on he will spend more time with his people in Baroda. His home is a magnificent palace, one of many in Baroda, ornately furnished and containing fabulous treasures. On special days he wears a gemencrusted ceremonial sword worth dol. 500,000, sits on a gilded throne and, with the jewel-laden Maharani, receives callers in the durbar hall furnished with a dol. 2,000,000 carpet of pearls.

NATIONAL HOLIDAYS

IT'S supposed to have been a Swiss hotel-keeper who first developed the theory that you can tell a man's nationality by the way he goes off on a vacation. "The Frenchman," he said, "takes a holiday with his mistress, the Italian climbs into a railway carriage with his wife and nine children, the Englishmen packs off with his golf-clubs—but the American takes a vacation with somebody he's trying to sell something to."


The new Freedom
Freedom from foreign bread.
TREES mean WATER, WATER means BREAD and BREAD is LIFE.
Ancient wisdom has this Plan for Plenty:
"Equal to ten Wells is a Tank;
Equal to ten Tanks is a Son;
Equal to ten Sons is a TREE".
(Agni Puraan.)
PLANT MORE TREES AND HELP GROW MORE FOOD
VANAMAHOTSAVA
JULY 1st to 7th.
Issued by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, Government of India.
A.C.159

Fate Of Birds Of Paradise

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(Continued from Page 2)

Indies without a rich collection of gold-and-scarlet feathers amid its spicy cargo. Then came the days of steam, and the women of Europe discovered the beauty of paradise plumes. Overnight, there sprang up the notorious feather trade from the Indies.

Fortunes were made in feathers. In the early days of this century, many New Guinea copra-planters came to regard their coco-nut groves merely as a profitable side-line—for they obtained £5 for a single bird-skin. They paid native shooters a few shillings a week, and cartridges were cheap and birds apparently limitless in numbers. The brilliant male birds, hampered by their heavy, trailing plumes, flew slowly and were easy marks.

Many birds were damaged by shot, of course, but the Chinese traders at Hollandia and other coastal settlements would buy them, just the same. With soap and a soft toothbrush, blood and jungle mud could be washed from the feathers; and they could be straightened to a perfect condition by dexterous, oriental fingers.

Also, these crafty oriental traders were such clever needle-workers, that they could take fragments of several battered birds, and, with almost invisible stitches make up a composite bird that looked like a natural skin.

They went even further: they might take the body of PARADISEA MINOR, and with the tail of a scintillating, long-tailed bird and the plumes of the famous blue-bird of paradise make it up into a single creature even more dazzling than the most dazzling natural animal

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With all the indiscriminate slaughter of beautiful birds one would think that very soon there would not be a single paradise bird in New Guinea or the Indies. The numbers did shrink alarmingly, but the species was saved by one thing: the males alone have the beautiful plumage,and they do not grow it it is thought, until they are several years old. So the hen birds were never shot, and neither were the young males. It is probable that before the male reached the beautiful, dangerous age it had produced a family or two, at least, and so the species, if not individual birds, continued to exist.

However, it was obvious that this evil trade would not be permitted to go unchecked for ever. Reports of the mass slaughter of beautiful creatures came to the notice of humane people, and a great agitation arose for its abolition

The Australians made plume trading illegal in their colony, Papua, and likewise in German New Guinea, which Australian troops captured in the early days of the first world war. It was made an offence to bring plumes into Australia, which had been formerly a clearly house for the trade with the USA. Also, in 1921, Britain passed an Importation of plumage (Prohibition) Act and that put an end to the trade here. The USA was the most sensible of all: there the trade was wiped out merely by making it an offence to wear a single plume unless the owner could prove it was imported before 1915.

Unfortunately, the Dutch Government did not come into line. Dutch New Guinea has always lagged far behind the rest of the country in exploration and development, and the plume-trade supplied about the only revenue the Netherlands got from their end of New Guinea. So the trade continued in the Netherlands East Indies, and a great smuggling racket sprang up in the early 1920s.

The vigilance of the Australian customs stopped the southern trade, but between the largely unsettled and almost entirely unpoliced Australia-Dutch New Guinea frontier, there was scarcely a pause in it. Malay shooters still went deep into the unexplored hinterland, traded with the fuzzy-haired Melanesians, and came out with cargoes of forbidden feathers

At the same time, an even more pernicious trade sprang up, the trade in egrets' feathers. The lovely white egret is heron, and it develops its plumes in the mating season. So most of the slaughter of these birds went on in the breeding season, and the eggs or young were often left to rot in the nests. In order to cloak the nastiness of this business the dealers called the delicate egret-plumes osprey-plumes. (The osprey is a fish-hawk: it has not a single plume that any woman could possibly wear). Soon this, too, was exposed, but still the trade went on. Osprey-plumes fetched £100 per lb. of feathers in Hollandia in Dutch New Guinea just after the first world war. Later, the price dropped to a mere £70, but it was profit enough for most men

I have talked to some of the white traders who have now grown respectable in their old age, and, having made a pile at copra and feathers, live in quiet old age at home. They tell fascinating stories of the smuggling days. Some of them took up land and planted great areas with coco-nuts, and then settled down and made a lucrative living from birds' bodies until their plantations came into production

Ten years after the Australians declared the feather-trade illegal, the Dutch followed suit, and the last easy outlet for stolen plumes was blocked it is doubtful whether the Dutch action really saved the lives of a great number of birds. The real reason was that civilised woman changed her mind. From time to time; there have been minor feather revivals, but nothing like the scale of the old days. And even if paradise plumes do come right back into favour today, it may be a long time before a single bird need be illegally shot. For there are—or were, just before the last war—stacks of plumes lying in London warehouses, unused and apparently a dead loss to the unlucky importers who bought them before the bottom fell out of the market about the time of the 1929 depression.

By now, however, the bottom had dropped out of the feather-market, and

Perhaps, however, these stored plumes will not be a loss, after all: for, today, a single egret (so-called osprey) plume costs five guineas in London. And every fashion-conscious woman I see seems to be sprouting at least, the tail of a rooster

HOLDER WINS AGAIN

A Douglas (Cambridge Harriers)—the holder—wins the One Mile Walk event of the Women's Southern Athletic Championships at Chiswick.

COMPETITORS FOR "MISS AIRWAYS 1950"

Eight B.O.A.C. girls, four air stewardesses representing operating lines and four ground receptionists representing bases in Britain and Ireland, are competing for the honour of representing B.O.A.C. in the international "Miss Airways 1950" competition to be held at London Airport on July 15th. The girl chosen "Miss B.O.A.C." will compete at London Airport with girls representing 14 other international airlines in the contest to choose "the perfect airline girl."

KEYSTONE PHOTO SHOWS: Seen walking on the roof of B.O.A.C. Headquarters, Piccadilly, are L to R: Miss Mary Rose Blockley, aged 20, of Southsea, Hampshire; Stewardess Mary Beryl Geraldine Cowper, aged 27, of Surbiton, Surrey; Stewardess Jean Ellison Gordon, aged 30, of Beaconsfield; Stewardess Sheila Frances Grosvenor-Monro, aged 25, of Sussex; Stewardess Joan Marmion, aged 28, of Liverpool; Miss Margaret Mitchell Turner, aged 24, of Prestwick; Miss June Neal, aged 27, of Bedfordshire, and Miss Catherine Patricia O'Flynn, aged 24, of Shanagolden, Co., Limerick, Ireland.

WILD ANIMALS AS FILM STARS

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(Continued from Page 5)

ling of wild animal actors is an art, and a dangerous one. Sometimes, when on location, it is necessary to capture a wild beast and prepare it for the camera on short order. Some of the best animal action has been acquired this way

No species of wild life, not expecting the stubborn and treacherous bears, is as powerful and deadly to handle as the lions, tigers, pumas, jaguars and leopards.

They are heavy in weight and quick as lightning with their huge forepaws. They lose their heads easily, will strike at anyone within reach when excited and can rarely be tamed to the point of reasonable safety.

Of all the big cats, Old Jackie was the greatest tame African lion that ever worked in the movies. For over 15 years he appeared in nearly every picture requiring a lion to work with people. He'd put on the most convincing and safest "man attack bout" with his trainer, "play dead" at the crack of a gun, and allow anyone to ride on his back. Once, during a scene, he permitted Mae West to put her head in his mouth.

At one time Jackie was valued at dol. 25,000 and was the original M-G-M trade mark of the roaring lion.

But Jackie was an outstanding exception, in that he was trustworthy and could play either friendly or vicious roles. Most wild animal sequences today must be enacted by both "tame" and savage beasts and the animals must be coaxed and drilled a long time before they will perform naturally and convincingly before the camera.

(NANA)

OF THE PEOPLE AND FOR THE PEOPLE

Nikola Vaptsarov Gives Shape To Revolutionary Proletarian Poetry

THE POEMS of **Nikola Vaptsarov** are among **the finest works of modern Bulgarian literature.**

The poet was shot by the fascists in 1942 when he was thirty-two Vaptsarov, outstanding poet of his generation, was a worker and an active revolutionary.

His poems belong to the people and draw their strength from the life of the people in whose struggles he was increasingly engaged. As he said:

The true writer should not constantly move in a narrow circle of close friends. It is essential for him to get out into the open, to live with the people, to see everything, to know the real people. The work I do allows me to be everywhere, to see everything."

That is why his socialist realist poetry goes straight to the hearts of his readers, and few Bulgarians do not know at least one of his poems by heart.

Born on November 24, 1909, at Bansko in the Pirin region of Macedonia, he was brought up in a cultured and revolutionary family. A weak and ailing child, with a sensitive long face and dark eyes, he had plenty of energy and imagination, and commanded the respect of children older than himself.

Finishing school in 1926 he went to the Marine Engineering College at Varna on the Black Sea Coast. He read widely literature, the Marxist classics, history, philosophy, political economy. Hristo Botev and Maxim Gorki were his favourite authors

As an active member of the Workers' Party he organised revolutionary propaganda in the factories where he worked

"I remember the first time I led a study group of workers. It was there, among those comrades, that I had my first militant revolutionary baptism."

Sacked in the capitalist crisis of 1935 for a long time he was out of work. His only child fell sick and died.

In 1938 he was working for the railway shovelling ten to twelve tons of coal a day. Heavy work broke his health.

He wrote continually. A poem and a radio play won competitions. The play was not performed when it was known who had written it. In 1940 "Motor Songs" the only volume of poems published in his lifetime, was printed at his own expense. All the critics ignored it.

After 1930 he was more active than ever in trade union and revolutionary work. Deep underground in the resistance movement he undertook most dangerous tasks working with explosives.

After his arrest on March 4, 1942 he was tortured by the police, being hung by the feet. On July 23 a fascist court ordered his immediate execution. With other anti-fascists at ten past nine the same evening he was shot.

But the fascist bullets could not shatter his faith in the happy days when life would be finer and wiser. And Bulgaria today, eight years after his death, has amply justified it.

Vaptsarov, poet of socialist realism, follows Hristo Smirnenski (1898-1923) marks a new stage in the development of revolutionary proletarian poetry.

The following poem illustrates it.

FAITH

Here am I — breathing,
working,
living
and writing my poetry
(my best to it giving).

Life and I glower
across at each other
and with him I struggle
with all my power.
Life and I quarrel,
but don't draw the moral
that I despise it.
No, just the oposite!
Though I should perish,
Life with its brutal
claws of steel
still would I cherish!
Still would I cherish!

Suppose round my neck they tie fast
the rope
and they ask:
"Would you like one more hour to live?"
I would instantly cry;
"Untie !
Untie!
Come, quickly untie
The rope, you devils!"

For life there is nothing
I would not dare.
I would fly
a prototype plane in the sky,
climb into a roaring
rocket, exploring
alone
in space
distant
planets.

Still would I feel
a pleasant thrill
gazing
up
at the blue sky
Still would I feel
a pleasant thrill
to be alive,
to go on living.

But look, suppose
you took — how much? —
a single grain
from this my faith,
then would I rage,
I would rage from pain
like a panther
pierced to the heart.

For what of me
would then remain?
After the theft
I'd be distraught.
And yet more clearly,
and more directly—
after the theft
I would be nought.

Maybe you wish
you could erase
my faith
in happy days,
my faith
that tomorrow
life will be finer,
life will be wiser?

Pray, how will you smash it?
With bullets?
No! That is useless!
Stop! It's not worth it!
My fith has strong armour
in my sturdy breast
and bullets able to shatter
my faith
do not exist!
Do not exist!

—Translated by PETER TEMPEST.

RED LAUGHTER

WHERE comedy and humour are concerned there is an extraordinary divorce in Russia between life and literature. Life is still full of irrational fun and humour. Everyday life would even today provide a Russian "New Yorker" or a Russian "Punch" with a hundred jokes every week; but since they serve no State purpose they never get into print. And so the Soviet citizen today gets no laughs out of books and papers, except books at least twenty years old; however, he still gets laughs out of everyday life, and, once in a while, out of some little clandestine joke like the one about the two Jews meeting in Gorki Street, and one saying to the other: "I say, Rabinovich, is this already full Communism, or will things get still worse?"
Alex Werth in MANCHESTER GUARDIAN.

CONTRACT

Howard Schenken And Richard L. Frey

SOUTH'S six heart bid might have turned out well if West had not happened to hold both the missing aces, for in that event he might have been tempted to "save" at six spades. But with both aces, he doubled (to prevent his partner from essaying a sacrifice bid) and the two aces were cashed to set the slam.

Now, as a matter of fact, the six heart contract was not too bad from another point of view; if the opponents had bid five spades, a successful guess of the spades (and the first trump lead would almost inevitably be made from the West hand) would have let them make that contract.

But North's bidding had not been directed towards misleading the opponents; he was honestly, though unwisely ,interested in a heart slam.... when he should not have thought twice of such an aim. His heart support was freakishly good in view of South's announced powerful heart suit —but, for that very reason, it duplicated (with the exception of the king) values which South must be counting on in his own hand. It was most unlikely that South had opened with a pre-emptive three-bid two aces in his hand; therefore, since North could not control two suits, he should not have considered a slam bid. The cue-bid in spades, forcing the contract to the five level, might in itself have been disastrous if South had held two or more clubs.

North-South vulnerable and 60 on score.
East dealer.

NORTH
♠ A
♡ K 9 6 5 2
◇ K J 8 7 3
♣ Q 3

WEST	EAST
♠ Q 10 5 3 2	♠ K 8 7 6
♡ —	♡ 3
◇ A 10 6 4	◇ 9 2
♣ 9 8 7	♣ K J 6 5 4 2

SOUTH
♠ J 9
♡ A Q 10 8 7 4
◇ Q 5
♣ 10

The bidding

East	South	West	North
Pass	3♡	3♠	4♠
Dbl.	Pass	Pass	5♡
Pass	6♡	Dbl.	All Pass

Actually, North's best effort to buy the contract reasonably might well have been a bid of three notrump, hoping that partner would go to four hearts himself. But, in any case, North should not have risked getting beyond the game level unless driven there by the opponents.

He Had Vision Of Rama

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(Continued from Page 2)

were intended for the shrine of Janaki, the consort of Sri Rama, but that unfortunately, the good work was not carried out for want of sufficient funds.

Then the Brahmins began to praise the benevolent qualities of the god and the goddess of the temple and the deities's special powers in granting boons.

"Are you certain that your Devi will answer all that one asks of her?" queried Mr. Price in the end.

"We are, your honour" replied the Brahmins.

Then, perhaps out of mere curiosity, the Collector laid with them a wager. "Let me make a prayer to your Devi" he said. "Year in and year out we have been repairing the waste-weir of your town's tank. On no one occasion has it survived the rains. If on this occasion, the weir withstands the rains, then, on the day next to the momentous occasion, I myself will build your Devi the temple she is in need of."

Thus ended the episode. The Collector finished his inspection and returned to his headquarters.

Anxious to see what this year's rain would do for the tank, the Collector returned to Madhurantakam at the commencement of the season. On the third day of the downpour, the tanks were nearly full and the fury of the storm and the rising water made another breaching almost certain.

The raging storm and the anxiety for the safety of the tank kept Mr. Price awake for the night. By about midnight, his patience exhausted he started in that terrible rain towards the tank. His attendants, awakened from their slumber, followed this strange man awkwardly and at a distance.

The tank was reached and the Collector mounted its bank, anticipating to see the waters breaking down the weir and rushing out in their fury.

But another sight met him The tank was full and it had already risen above the danger mark. From the constantly flashing lightnings, he could see that. But the waste-weir was as strong as ever and showed no strain under the tension.

What happened then is best described in the following passage, is taken out from the "Central Hindu College Magazine" of April 1904 and is from the pen of an eye-witness who heard the story from many who were near the tank at that time.

"Somewhat reassured, the Collector eagerly straining his eyes in the direction of the new outlet, could descry a blue etheral radiance playing lambent above the weir. He felt surprise and a little thrilled. He advanced and when near the place—what he beheld! He stopped short, his whole frame thrilled and he was spell-bound. Large drops of sweat stood on his brow. Not master of himself, then, he threw down his umbrella, with one arm he swept his hat off and in the wet oozy ground overrun with pools of water he suddenly fell on his knees and prayed, prayed, fervently and long all the time, not removing his eyes from that place. His servants, observing the sudden action of their master, were thunderstruck. They though, he had suddenly gone mad. They rushed to him, throwing off their fear, to raise him. Then he seemed to recollect them.

He got up and cried out "Don't you see; see, see, see there! Why do you stare at me so? Don't you see those glorious, transcendent beings standing there, on either side of the weir with drawn arrows? How splendid they are! What magnificently proportioned men! How luminous their faces! They smile at us—oh, they have vanished."

The next morning the rains ceased, and when the sun shone, the Madhurantakam tank was full for the first time.

On that very morning Mr. Price, who had the vision of Rama, started work on the temple of Devi, as he had promised before. Throughout the construction, he personally supervised it and was present at the time of its opening. The inscription referred to in the beginning was put up there by the Brahmins of the temple. A similar inscription is also to be found on the stone of waste-weir.

CATCH DEFERRED—Anglers at a brook near Ludlow Mass. had no luck the day the season opened. Conservation Officer Whyte discovered that the brook had been liberally sowed with hamburger. The guilty party obviously had bribed the trout to delay biting until the opening day rush was over.

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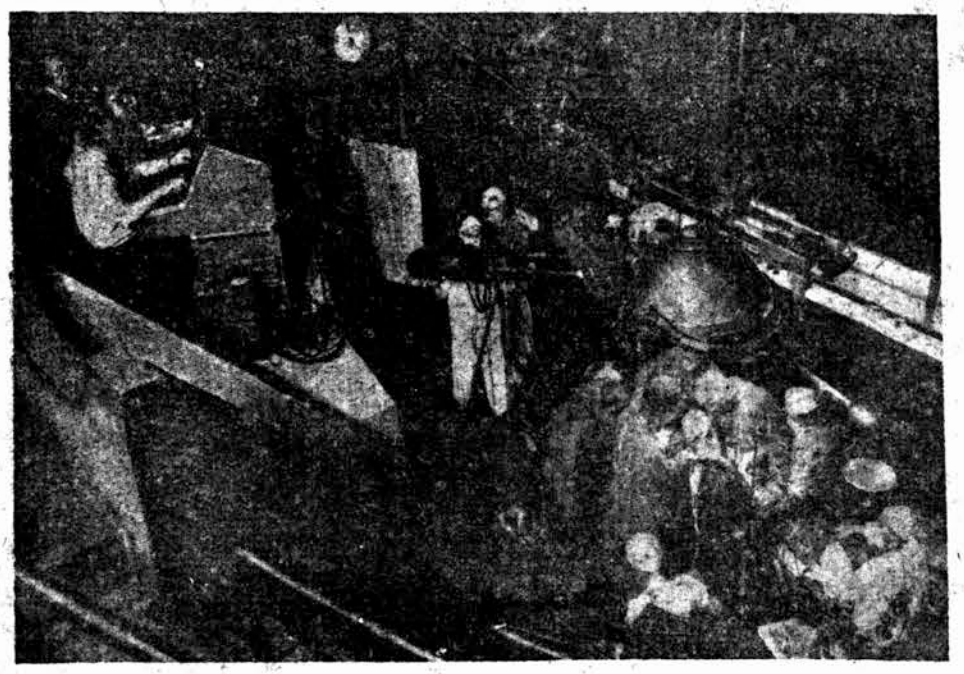
SUCCESSFUL INTER-CITY TELECAST



COLOUR T.V. IN OPERATION ROOM

At Chicago, doctors in the Hotel Stevens were able to get a perfect view of an operation taking place in St. Luke's Hospital during a recent demonstration by Smith, Kline and French Laboratories of how colour television can be utilised for such a feat.

Dr. Jonathan E. Rhoads, of the University of Pennsylvania, performs an operation in Atlantic City, N. J. Viewing the operation, at Johns Hopkins in Baltimore, Maryland, are physicians and nurses.

Hypnosis Aids Child-Birth

MRS. G. BURKWOOD, of Earlsfield, with her baby girl which was born under post-hypnotic suggestion. Dr. Alex Hammel, the hypnotist, was absent. Mrs. Burkwood was asleep for seven hours before delivery, which took place during sleep.

WASHINGTON TO BALTIMORE

Physicians and nurses at Johns Hopkins in Baltimore, Maryland, intently watch a recent inter-city (Baltimore-Washington) colour telecast of an operation, being performed by Dr. Jonathan E. Rhoads, of the University of Pennsylvania, in Atlantic City.

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